





# Moscow Believed to Urge Syrian Restraint

## But Envoys See No Pressure on Damascus to Pull Back Lebanon Missiles

By Stuart Auerbach  
*Washington Post Service*  
**DAMASCUS** — Moscow has urged Syria not to escalate the current Syrian-Israeli confrontation into a full-scale war, but it has not tried to persuade Damascus to withdraw the Soviet-made surface-to-air missiles from Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, according to knowledgeable diplomats here.

Indeed, it is widely believed in the diplomatic community in Damascus that the Soviet Union would immediately replace any missiles knocked out in an Israeli attack in the valley.

No matter how much Moscow wants to prevent another Mideast war, diplomats here feel that the Soviet Union cannot afford to anger Syria, its major ally in the region, by pressing Damascus to withdraw the missiles. Israel had demanded that the

missiles be removed, and the Reagan administration has asked the Soviet Union to intervene.

Although Syria receives the vast bulk of its arms from the Soviet Union and the two nations signed a 20-year friendship treaty last October, Moscow is not seen as having much influence over the Mideast policies of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria. "Syria is not a Soviet puppet," a Western diplomat declared.

**Soviet Gain Is Seen**

The Syrians, for example, did not consult with the Russians when they moved the missiles into Lebanon more than two weeks ago. And last December the Soviet Union reportedly was so angered at Mr. Assad for having moved two army divisions to the Jordanian border in a conflict with King Hussein that Moscow considered canceling a high-level visit.

The Soviet Union, however, is seen in Damascus as having reaped major gains from the Syrian-Israeli confrontation.

The Soviet Union now is placed firmly back at the tables for any negotiations toward a comprehensive Mideast settlement, a position denied it by the Camp David agreements, and is likely to be needed as a co-guarantor with the United States of any deal that President Reagan's special envoy, Philip C. Habib, can fashion to end the current tensions.

Perhaps more important for the Reagan administration's global strategy, the resurgence of the Arab-Israeli confrontation has endangered the concept of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. for a "strategic consensus" that would enlist the Arab nations of the Gulf and Pakistan as allies to prevent Soviet expansion into that region.

The current crisis is seen in

# Oral Cancer Tied More to Drinking Than Smoking

By Harry Nelson  
*Los Angeles Times Service*  
**LOS ANGELES** — A new study of drinkers who smoke suggests that heavy drinking may be a much greater risk factor for mouth cancer than heavy smoking and that drinking beer or wine is riskier than drinking the same amount of alcohol in the form of whiskey.

The study differs from previous ones that have investigated the roles of tobacco and alcohol in oral cancer, in that it more clearly defines what may be the respective risks of the two agents, according to a report in an American Cancer Society journal for physicians.

The authors — Dr. Arthur Mashberg of the Veterans Administration Medical Center in East Orange, N.J., and Dr. Lawrence Garfinkel of the American Cancer Society — found that the risk for those who drink six to nine "whiskey equivalents" a day was more than three times the risk for heavy smokers. A whiskey equivalent is one ounce of whiskey, four ounces of wine or 12 ounces of beer.

Beer or wine drinkers had a much higher risk than whiskey drinkers, the report said.

The researchers interviewed 181 patients diagnosed as having cancer of the mouth and 497 patients who did not have cancer of the mouth.

Both groups were questioned about the extent of their smoking and drinking. Eighty-two percent of the patients with mouth cancer and 37 percent of the others said they drink six or more whiskey equivalents a day.

The researchers found that patients who smoked 10 to 19 cigarettes a day had a risk of oral cancer 3.2 times greater than those who did not smoke. Those who smoked 20 to 39 cigarettes were 4.5 times more at risk. Smoking 40 or more cigarettes daily increased the risk 5 times.

Drinking six whiskey equivalents or fewer a day carried a risk 3.3 times greater than not drinking. Six to nine drinks a day increased the risk 15.2 times. For 10 or more whiskey equivalents, the risk was 10.6 times greater.

The apparent drop in the risk for the heaviest drinkers, the researchers said, could be explained largely by the fact that this group consisted mostly of whiskey drinkers while the group that drank six to nine whiskey equivalents was mostly wine and beer drinkers.

The probability of oral cancer developing in someone who neither drinks or smokes is very low, the researchers said.

Several studies have shown the relationship between drinking and oral cancer but have not clearly separated out the factor of smoking.

Damascus as bolstering the view of many Arab nations that settling the long-standing Arab-Israeli dispute is more important for the region's stability than confronting the Soviet Union. This view formed the cornerstone of Arab responses to Mr. Haig's concept during his Mideast tour last month.

The confrontation furthermore threatens to complicate U.S. relations with Saudi Arabia, Egypt and the oil states of the Gulf and to achieve a major Soviet objective of scuttling U.S. plans to build a viable defense force in the region.

"It has been a major tactical error by the Israelis," said a diplomat of Israeli's demand that Syria withdraw its surface-to-air missiles. The missiles were put into the Bekaa after Israel downed two of Syria's helicopters operating there as part of the Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon.

"It brought the Soviets back to the Middle East and probably negated Haig's Persian Gulf policy," the diplomat said. "It would be a very bad thing for U.S. policy in this part of the world if Israel carries out its military objective of knocking out the Syrian missiles. The crisis hasn't damaged the United States so far, but if there is any military activity I don't see how it could work to America's advantage."

The Soviet Union was seen by another diplomat as having gained without having to make any moves. "The Soviet Union benefits from the mistakes of others, in this case Israel and the United States," the diplomat said.

Syria, meanwhile, is making much of its Soviet connection. An editorial this week in *Al-Bath*, the newspaper of the ruling Ba'ath Socialist Party, warned that an Israeli attack would face "the strategic will of Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation."

# Pope's Condition Improves, Doctors Say

(Continued from Page 1)

break down Mr. Agca's story that he is a "pro-Palestinian Communist comrade," even though they believe he has extensive ties to rightist extremist organizations in Turkey. Questioned by Italian magistrates and Turkish detectives until 2 a.m. Friday and then again throughout the day, he maintained "a cold, very controlled attitude," in the words of a police official.

Mr. Agca, who began eating Friday after refusing food Thursday, reportedly answered fully all questions requiring responses that could be checked. But he refused to reply to inquiries about his friends or his sources of income.

On Friday night, two young Turks who talked briefly to Mr. Agca in April when he registered at the University for Foreigners at Perugia, central Italy, were brought to Rome for questioning. The two have said they never saw him before or after the morning of April 9, when he registered.

The pope talked Friday morning in his room at the Policlinico Gemelli with his chief aide, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, and with Cardinal Carlo Confalonieri, the dean of cardinals. He chatted frequently

with his doctors and his two secretaries.

He was awakened during the night by sharp pains, members of the hospital staff said. His dosage of sedatives had been reduced because it was important for his recovery that sources of pain be identified, doctors explained, and in those circumstances, the reaction was normal.

The pain subsided during the day, according to Dr. Emilio Presutti, the chief physician and a spokesman at the hospital.

A 7 p.m. medical bulletin, read by Dr. Luigi Candia, the hospital director, said the pope's health had continued to improve.

One of the surgeons, Dr. Gianfranco Finchi, said that the pope would need two more operations — one to close the partial colostomy opened during five hours of surgery on Wednesday, and another to repair the damage to the index finger on his left hand.

Pope John Paul asked to be kept informed about the health of the two women wounded during the attack. Ann Odré, 58, of Buffalo, N.Y., was reported to be recovering well from a chest wound. Rose Hall, 21, living in Wuerzburg, West Germany, suffered a minor wound in the arm.

Mr. Agca was accompanied during the interrogation by his attorney, Pietro d'Ovidio, one of the best-known and highest-paid criminal lawyers in Rome, who was appointed by the court.

Investigators said the key to the would-be assassin's ability to move around Europe with impunity was the documents he carried.

**False Passport**

His false passport, in the name of Farouk Osgun, protected him from the warning bulletins circulated by Interpol at the request of the Turkish government. For six months his real name was on Italian Interior Ministry bulletins of suspected persons, but he was untouched as he crossed and recrossed the Italian border because "Farouk Osgun" was not on the list.

The passport also enabled him to register at the university. That, in turn, got him a matriculation card, which made it possible for him to pass as one foreign student among tens of thousands.

According to Turkish diplomatic sources, the passport was stolen from the government printing office in Turkey while still blank and then filled in with the false name.

In an effort to cover every possibility, detectives interviewed all the Turkish students at Perugia, every witness to the shooting they could find and dozens of other persons. One of the witnesses was the Rev. Martino Siciliani, a Benedictine who directs the seismic observatory at Perugia. He told the police that Mr. Agca had asked him outside St. Peter's about 30 minutes before the attack what route the pope would follow. The priest cheerfully pointed it out.

# 28 Killed in Java Slides

*United Press International*  
**JAKARTA** — Landslides triggered by torrential rains buried two villages in East Java, killing 28 persons, police said Friday.

# 'Ripper' Officer To Go to Atlanta

*United Press International*  
**ATLANTA** — City police have invited Chief Constable Ronald Gregory of the West Yorkshire Police Department, the English lawman who helped catch the man charged as the "Yorkshire Ripper," to Atlanta to aid in the investigation of the murders of 27 young blacks in the past 21 months.

A spokesman for the Yorkshire force said Mr. Gregory would arrive in Atlanta next week. "We have previously discussed police organization and methods of inquiry with the Atlanta police force, the spokesman said.

Peter W. Sutcliffe, 35, is on trial in London charged with murdering 13 women and attempting to kill seven during five years in several villages and cities in northern England. Mr. Gregory coordinated the investigation that led to Mr. Sutcliffe's capture.

# 2 U.S. Entomologists Hunt Insects in China

*The Associated Press*  
**WASHINGTON** — Two government entomologists have left for China to search for insect predators that might be used against U.S. crop pests, according to the Agriculture Department.

The department's Office of International Cooperation and Development said the 19-day trip, which began Thursday, will involve research to identify and classify insects and mites which are natural enemies of pests so that biological researchers can use the information in the United States.

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# Polish Strike Alert Ends

*From Agency Dispatches*  
**WARSAW** — The Solidarity free trade union local in the eastern city of Bialystok called off a strike alert Friday after local authorities agreed to suspend another policeman alleged to have beaten a union member.

The union local had threatened a general strike in the region next Tuesday if the policemen were not dismissed. A suspension agreement was reached early Friday between a Solidarity national leadership representative and local officials.

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# U.S. Refuses to Apologize For Search of Soviet Plane

*From Agency Dispatches*  
**WASHINGTON** — The State Department, rejecting a Soviet protest over the U.S. search of an Aeroflot plane, accused Moscow on Friday of unleashing "an unseemly propaganda campaign" aimed at stirring up an international incident.

The State Department's rejection of the Soviet protest note came a day after the U.S. Customs Service said that it had failed to find any unlicensed high technology equipment on board the Aeroflot plane. The Customs Service said it had found only technical errors in export shipping forms.

Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman, said the United States would not apologize for the search "because there is nothing to apologize for."

In an unusually tough statement, Mr. Fischer said the U.S. Embassy in Moscow was rejecting a Soviet protest note. The note "was cast in highly inflammatory terms and was replete with inaccurate and unwarranted allegations," he said. "The [Russians] evidently hope, through distortion and exaggeration, to convert this incident into an international incident."

The Soviet note, published Wednesday, accused the United States of "arrogant and gangsterism" in carrying out what was described as "anti-Soviet provocations."

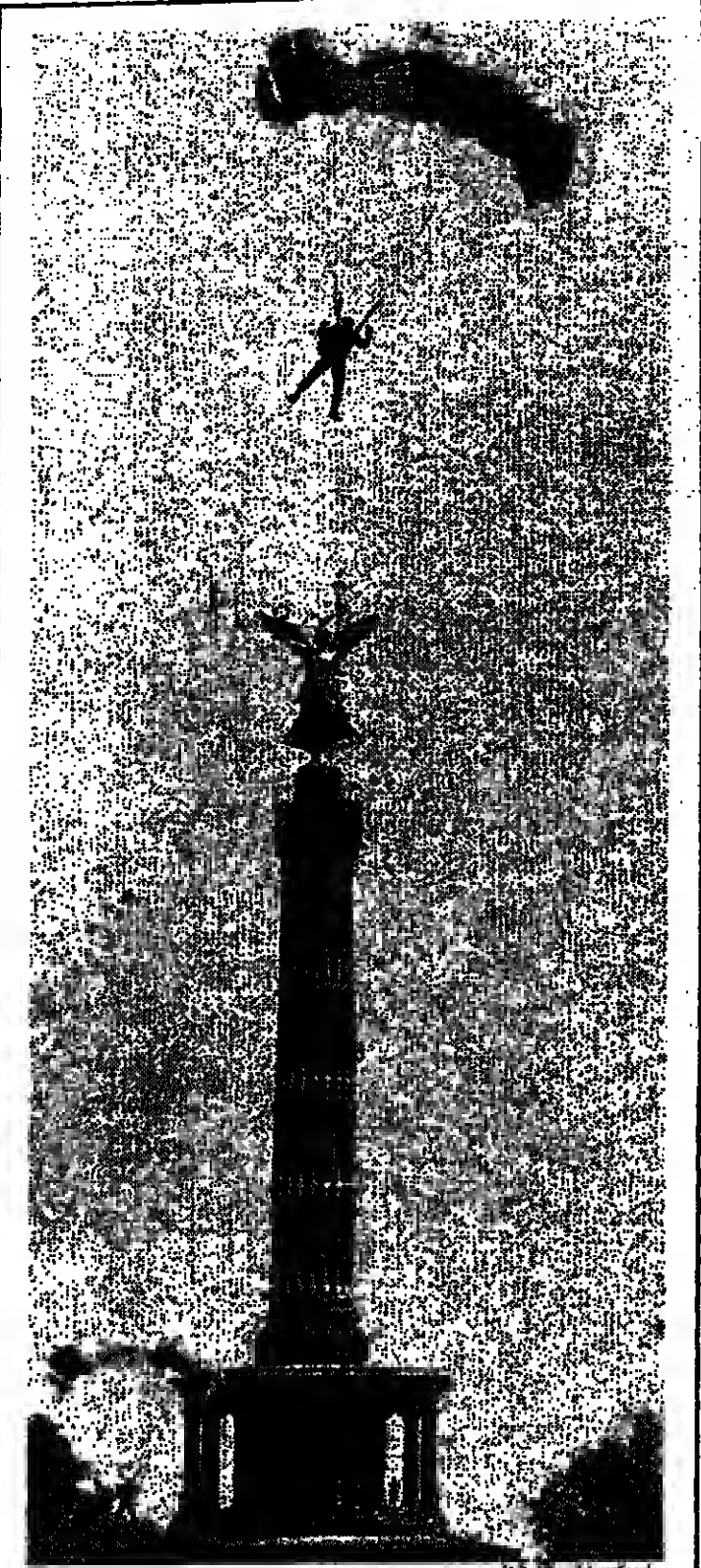
**Inaccurate Tip**

William T. Archey, acting head of U.S. customs, said Thursday that his agents had acted on an inaccurate tip that the material was defense-related. He said two of the three cargo boxes seized were improperly labeled. The boxes contained dosimeters to measure radiation, some electronic spare parts and airplane navigation equipment, he said.

Soviet authorities claimed Friday that U.S. agents had done more than \$200,000 damage to the Aeroflot plane and accused the Americans of endangering the aircraft's safety by tampering with its instruments.

At a press conference in Moscow, the plane's crew accused agents of endangering their plane by opening instrument panels and equipment access hatches throughout the plane, tampering with navigation equipment that is kept in a baggage compartment and slashing open cartons and passengers' gifts.

Viktor Afanaseyev, an Aeroflot representative, displayed what he said was a signed U.S. customs form clearing the plane, its cargo and passengers for takeoff. He said that U.S. customs agents had been rude and had failed to show any document authorizing the search.



WINGED TARGET — A U.S. paratrooper appears to be headed for a landing on the victory column in West Berlin. The jump was part of a parade of allied forces in the city.

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# Belgian Cabinet Split Seen on Economic Policy

*Reuters*  
**BRUSSELS** — Premier Mark Eyskens struggled on Friday to hold center-left coalition together in the face of a split on economic policy. The Belgian Cabinet, after an early morning session, apparently failed to agree on a package of pressing measures to revitalize industry and port troubled steel firms, sources said.

Mr. Eyskens was prepared to work this weekend to unite his Socialists and the Communists on the measures he promised when he took office five weeks ago. An agreement is near on aid of between \$1 billion and \$1.5 billion over five years to the Walloon steel industry, the source said.

But the Flemish Social Christians also want tax and other measures to boost the competitiveness of Belgian industry settled at the same time. Among these is a proposal to modify Belgium's system of indexing wages to "inflation," effectively curbing wages, an idea opposed by French-speaking Socialists.

# Arms Authorization Bill Approved by U.S. Senate

By Ellen Huine  
*Los Angeles Times Service*  
**WASHINGTON** — In a sweeping endorsement of the Reagan administration's defense buildup, the Senate has voted 92-1 to authorize \$12.5 billion for weapons procurement, research and development in 1982.

The record-breaking spending measure, which passed with a minimum of debate, was opposed only by Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon. It included funds for weapons ranging from space-based lasers, designed to shoot down ballistic missiles, to a new manned bomber to replace the B-1, which was canceled by the Carter administration.

The bill authorized \$2.4 billion to continue development of the MX missile system, but it deferred a showdown on whether the missiles should be based on a controversial movable "shell game" in the deserts of Utah and Nevada.

The measure, part of the Reagan administration's \$222-billion defense budget request for 1982, is not expected to face serious opposition in the House.

"I'm not one who believes the Russians are 8 feet tall, but we've got to be prepared, and we've got to be prepared better than they are," said Sen. John C. Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, longtime chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, before Reagan's inauguration.

Sen. Hatfield charged after the lopsided vote that the bill would make other federal budget cuts "meaningless."

"Our vulnerability as a nation is not derived from a lack of military hardware," he said. "The danger to this nation rests with a severe economic crisis, an unnecessary dependency on foreign oil and the rapid escalation of a senseless nuclear arms race."

The Senate turned down, by a 51-43 vote, a bill to authorize \$2.2 billion to develop and procure a new long-range combat bomber, but provided that its design could be deauthorized if vetoed, within 60 days of submission, by both houses of Congress. A blue-ribbon panel was expected to report by July 1 to Reagan on the design of a bomber to replace the aging fleet of B-52s and the rejected B-1.

The bill also authorized a \$1 billion shipbuilding program, which would include 22 new ships and 13 ship conversions, including reactivation of the battleship New Jersey.

It approved \$1.9 billion to procure 720 M-1 main battle tanks, the Army, but prohibited the obligation of the funds until the tank's reliability and durability problems have been addressed in a report to the secretary of defense.

**Probe of Brailovsky Reportedly Complete**

*The Associated Press*  
**MOSCOW** — Soviet prosecutors have completed an investigation of Victor Brailovsky, a jailed Jewish activist, and have sent the case to a Moscow court for trial, according to his wife.

Mr. Brailovsky, a cyberneticist, was arrested Nov. 13 and accused of "defaming the Soviet state and disturbing public order," a charge punishable by a three-year prison term. His wife, Irina Brailovskaya, said Thursday that a prosecutor had told her that files on the case had been forwarded to court officials but that no trial date had been set.

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

**Bani-Sadr Says Iran Returns to Oppression**  
*United Press International*  
**PARIS** — The current Iranian government is carrying out just as many repressive acts as was practiced under the late shah, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said in an interview published Friday.

In the French daily *Le Matin*, the Iranian chief of state said in Tehran "During our revolution, Islamic government meant 'government of law' but today there is no more law."

"They are arresting people as before, they torture... Everyone knows there are tortures. It's just like before, man has no rights, I arrest him and eliminate him just as one throws out garbage," Mr. Bani-Sadr said.

**Mitterrand Proposes to Take Over Wednesday**  
*The Associated Press*  
**PARIS** — President-elect Francois Mitterrand Friday proposed his seven-year term begin Wednesday.

He made the proposal in a letter to outgoing President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who on Thursday said he would be ready to leave the Elysee Palace as of Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the French Communist Party said it was ready to be negotiated for a role in the new Socialist government. And on the right, the parties of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and his rival, Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, announced that they would establish a unified front for legislative elections that Mr. Mitterrand has promised to hold by July 1.

**Falldin Gets Backing for New Government**  
*The Associated Press*  
**STOCKHOLM** — The Conservatives, who broke up Sweden's non-Socialist three-party government last week, promised Friday to restore outgoing centerist Premier Thorbjorn Falldin to power in a new vote on Tuesday.

The Conservatives, who left the coalition after a tax-reform dispute, said they will obtain in the parliamentary vote on a minority Conservative Party-led government led by Mr. Falldin. The Conservatives hold 73 seats — more than the Centerists and Liberals together. The party said Mr. Falldin had promised to follow the policies of the former government.

The Social Democratic Party, led by former Premier Olof Palme, and the Communist Party are certain to vote against the formation of a non-Socialist government. But together they command just 174 votes of the 349-seat Riksdag, and 175 are needed to block the proposed new government.

**U.S. Will Oppose Baby Food Marketing Code**  
*United Press International*  
**WASHINGTON** — The United States, citing constitutional and economic reasons, will vote against a proposed international code of conduct to curb the marketing of breast-milk substitutes, Reagan administration officials said Friday.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said the United States will probably be the only country voting against the code when the World Health Organization meets in Geneva Thursday.

"We are not going to vote for a code many of whose provisions... don't approve," one official said. "It would be hypocritical for us to vote for a code we could not and would not implement in this country."

WHO-sponsored code is supported in the United States by a coalition of religious, health and other groups and opposed by the three U.S. infant formula.

**Colonel into Exile**  
*Associated Press*  
**BOGOTA** — Col. Alberto Noguera, who led a short-lived government, has left for exile.

Mr. Noguera was prepared to work this weekend to unite his Socialists and the Communists on the measures he promised when he took office five weeks ago. An agreement is near on aid of between \$1 billion and \$1.5 billion over five years to the Walloon steel industry, the source said.

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# Senate Panel Lifts Curbs, Backs \$100 Million in Aid to Pakistan

By Judith Miller  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Senate Intelligence Committee has lifted restrictions on aid to Pakistan and recommended \$100 million in economic and military aid for that country next month.

The committee, led by Sen. Frank Lautenberg, passed a measure on Wednesday that would allow the administration to provide up to \$100 million in economic aid and \$600,000 in military training funds for Pakistan next fiscal year. The request is part of a \$2.5-billion, five-year package that the administration is reportedly contemplating to strengthen Pakistan.

The fate of the aid issue is unclear, however, since the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted earlier in the week to postpone action "without prejudice" on the aid request until the administration completes negotiations on its total package for Pakistan and outlines its nonproliferation policy.

Thursday's Senate committee vote on aid to Pakistan was the last contentious issue considered by the panel. The committee then voted 10-0 to report to the Senate floor a \$5.8-billion foreign aid bill for fiscal 1982, or \$900 million less than the administration has requested.

### Angola Vote

The committee had voted overwhelmingly Wednesday to lift a legislative ban on assistance to anti-government rebel forces in Angola, provided that future aid is tied to "substantial progress" toward resolving the conflict in neighboring South-West Africa (Namibia).

The measure, approved by a 10-2 vote, would remove the ban on military aid to rebels opposed to the Marxist government in Angola. However, it would prohibit such assistance unless the president privately informed the committee in advance why aid was necessary.

It would also require him to certify in advance that "substantial progress, including a cease-fire and preparations for internationally supervised elections," had been made toward achieving "an internationally acceptable settlement" for Namibian independence.

Conditions of House Vote

The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted 19-5 on Tuesday to retain with conditions the Clark amendment, which bans aid to Angolan rebels. If the House committee's position is upheld on the floor, and the Senate approves its committee's position, a House-Senate conference would have to find a compromise between non-repeal at all and repeal with difficult conditions.

The Reagan administration has repeatedly stated that it has no intention of supplying aid to rebels in Angola, but that it wants the Clark amendment lifted to gain greater flexibility in the conduct of foreign policy.

Supporters of the ban argue, however, that black African leaders believe that the provision's repeal would lead to U.S. intervention against Angola's government. They also assert that repeal would increase the Angolan government's reliance on the 20,000 Cuban troops in that country and impair efforts to reach agreement on Namibian independence from South Africa.



Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., right, greeting South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha in Washington.

# Reagan Son Plans to Quit In Controversy Over Jobs

By Edward Walsh  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Michael E. Reagan, President Reagan's son, says he will quit both his jobs as a result of a controversy surrounding letters in which he used his father's name in soliciting business from several U.S. military bases.

"It's just so silly," the president's son said Thursday. "Somebody else can write a letter to the military bases or to anybody and say, 'Hey, I think Ronald Reagan's a great president.' I write a letter and say my dad's a great president, and I have the press on my doorstep."

The letters were written in his capacity as vice president of Dana Ingalls Profile, a Burbank, Calif., firm that manufactures small machine tool parts for aircraft and missiles. He also is senior vice president of Southern Pacific Title Co. in Santa Ana, Calif.

Earlier in the day, the White House defended Michael Reagan's action and said it would provide informal advice to all four Reagan children to help them avoid "even the appearance of impropriety" in the future.

"I don't think the president has any problems with the way Michael is doing business," Larry Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said when first questioned about the letters.

"Informal Guidance"

But later, after White House aides apparently had given further consideration to the matter, Mr. Speakes said in a statement that the White House counsel, Fred F. Fielding, would "provide informal guidance to Michael and [the president's] other children from time to time."

The statement said Michael Reagan had asked for such advice. "In the president's view," it added, "this precautionary step is the best way to ensure that his children can continue to exercise their full rights as private citizens while also observing their special responsibilities as members of the first family, thus avoiding even the appearance of any impropriety."

# South African Foreign Minister Meets Reagan, Haig; Namibia Plan Discussed

From Agency Dispatches  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — In an apparent revival of closer U.S. relations with South Africa, President Reagan met Friday at the White House with R.F. Botha, the South African foreign minister.

The 30-minute meeting in the Oval Office was arranged at Mr. Reagan's request and followed three hours of talks Thursday between Mr. Botha and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Mr. Botha said after meeting Mr. Haig that new proposals made by the Reagan administration offered "a real possibility of moving ahead" on the subject of the establishment of an independent nation of Namibia in what is now the South African-administered territory of South-West Africa.

In Moscow, Tass said Thursday that the Botha visit was part of a U.S. program to improve cooperation with "the racist republic of South Africa." The agency quoted South African newspaper stories that said the trip could lay the foundation for a "new, important stage in Washington-Pretoria military contacts."

First Since 1978

The two-day visit is the first high-level contact between the two countries since Mr. Botha was last in Washington in 1978 and had sharp disagreements with the Carter administration on human rights and the future of Namibia.

On this trip, Mr. Botha also planned sessions with Chester A. Crocker, the assistant secretary of state-designate for African affairs, and members of Congress.

After their meeting Thursday, Mr. Botha and Mr. Haig indicated that substantial agreement had been reached on reactivating the deadlocked talks on Namibia.

Although no details were given, Mr. Haig said the plans discussed this morning "would be submitted to the Western 'contact group' of five countries that has tried since 1978 to promote a settlement and to the Front-line black African countries. The Front-line states support the South-West Africa People's Organization guerrillas, who are fighting for Namibia's independence.

Last month, Mr. Crocker gained tentative approval from the other contact group members — Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — of a U.S. plan to provide constitutional guarantees for Namibia's white minority before the holding of internationally supervised elections prescribed by the UN Security Council. Mr. Haig won formal approval from the contact group's foreign ministers last week.

Fear and Anxiety

In reply to questions, Mr. Botha said that the plan for guarantees was a "constructive proposal."

He added: "Whether [it] should be a constitution in time, I can't say today. But the idea of a document, of a guarantee, of a declaration of rights guaranteeing to minority groups certain fundamental rights — that idea is a good one, because it will allay fears and anxieties on the part of minority groups." About 100,000 of Namibia's 1 million people are white.

The constitutional question is not included in the UN Security Council resolution on Namibia adopted unanimously in January, 1976. That resolution ordered South Africa to end its administration of Namibia, mandated by the League of Nations after World War I, and hand over the territory to a government elected under UN supervision.

Thursday's meeting appeared to clear away some of the U.S.-South African mistrust that has caused each country to expel the other's military attaches.

"I will return to South Africa with a clearer concept of the po-

# Libya Planning No Action Against U.S., Qadhafi Says

Washington Post Service

Col. Muammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, says he does not expect to take any action in retaliation for the expulsion of his country's representatives from Washington but has left the possibility of future actions regarding oil supplies.

Col. Qadhafi was interviewed Thursday night in Tripoli by the Public Broadcasting Service, a U.S. television organization. The remarks were his first since the United States ordered the diplomats' expulsion, charging the Tripoli government and its embassy in Washington with unacceptable conduct and support of terrorism.

Speaking in English, Col. Qadhafi said, "I don't now expect anything," when asked about potential retaliation. Libya lost nothing because of the expulsion, and the United States committed a childish and unjustified act, he said.

"Oil Is Power"

When the interviewer then said specifically, "So you don't intend to use oil as a weapon of retaliation," Col. Qadhafi answered, "That is another matter. Oil is power and is a weapon in our hands, and we have a full right to use it when it is necessary."

"But it is not a necessary now?" he was asked. The colonel answered that the Libyan People's Congress might discuss this matter and decide what is suitable and right."

Col. Qadhafi reiterated that the approximately 2,000 Americans in Libya were safe and were needed to help with oil production. He said nothing would happen to them "until the situation deteriorates."

Asked what that meant, he suggested that he felt the United States might be planning additional steps against Libya, the third largest supplier of oil to the United States.

# U.S. Man Reports He Acted as Courier for Escaped Spy

By Robert Lindsey  
*New York Times Service*

ANGELES — A former CIA satellite, a device capable of making high-resolution photo observations.

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Mr. Wargo's passport indicates that he landed in Lima on March 12 and re-entered the United States on March 15.

"I checked in at the Sheraton Hotel in Lima and called the number Chris gave me," he said. "A man answered, he had a heavy accent, it could have been Yugoslavian, or a Russian-sounding voice... I said, 'I have the KH-11 manuscript.'"

# Reagan Refuses to Bar Secret Security Searches

By George Lardner Jr.  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has refused to rule out warrantless searches in the intelligence field should be permitted only when interests of national security so require.

The White House stated the position on Mr. Reagan's behalf in rejecting an American Civil Liberties Union request for a presidential directive "prohibiting the secret and warrantless searches of people's homes in the name of national security."

"President Reagan believes it would be neither necessary nor prudent" to issue such "blanket directives," White House counsel Fred F. Fielding responded.

ACLU officials asked for the prohibition last month in a letter expressing alarm over the president's pardon of two former high-ranking FBI officials convicted on civil rights conspiracy charges last fall.

The two, W. Mark Felt and Edward S. Miller, were found guilty in federal court for authorizing illegal searches at homes of friends and relatives of members of the radical Weather Underground in the early 1970s.

Full Pardons

Mr. Reagan granted them full and unconditional pardons April 15, asserting that they had "acted not with criminal intent, but in belief that they had grants of authority reaching to the highest levels of government."

The next day, ACLU officials Ira Glasser and John Shattuck wrote the president that they feared the action would be taken by the FBI and other U.S. intelligence agencies "as a signal that they should feel free to violate [constitutional] rights whenever they believe that the national security is threatened."

Mr. Fielding's reply said that "the president does not share your fear." The White House counsel said Mr. Reagan "fully supports" the Fourth Amendment's guarantee against unreasonable searches and seizures, but that he also recognizes "his sworn duty to pre-

# Study Urges U.S. to Plan For Conventional Warfare

By Michael Gledler  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — A leading civilian defense expert says that unless the United States broadens its strategy and pays more attention to the reserves and the National Guard, even the big military budgets proposed by the Reagan administration may not prepare the nation for the kind of battles it may have to fight.

William T. Kaufmann, a professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the drafter of the Pentagon's annual defense posture report to Congress during the Ford and Carter administrations, said that while the final Carter and the new Reagan defense budgets are a step toward meeting standard dangers, "they do relatively little to ensure against a more testing yet not implausible set of dangers."

Mr. Kaufmann argued that the real challenges to the U.S. military in the years ahead are more likely to involve conventional rather than nuclear forces.

The size of those forces and where they are stationed are still based on a strategy of having to deal with one major and one lesser confrontation simultaneously and being able to move troops, ships and planes around, Mr. Kaufmann said. This strategy, he said, is "open to question."

In a 50-page section of the new Brookings Institution analysis of the 1982 budget and national priorities, and during a meeting with reporters, Mr. Kaufmann argued that the most serious non-nuclear contingency facing the United States is the possibility of "at least one major military challenge in the Gulf, Central Europe and Korea."

Under those circumstances, he said, the United States would find itself short by at least four divisions of ground troops and six tactical fighter wings. If the Caribbean

# U.S. Shrimpers Are Ordered to End Harassment

By Robert Lindsey  
*New York Times Service*

HOUSTON — A federal judge, acting on a complaint by Vietnamese shrimp fishermen that they had been harassed by American shrimpers and Ku Klux Klan members, has issued a preliminary injunction against such treatment.

The ruling on Thursday came six hours before the official opening of the commercial shrimping season on Galveston Bay. The Vietnamese feared that they would be targets of violence when they and the white shrimpers sailed out on the bay before dawn Friday.

The American shrimpers contend that the influx of Vietnamese fishermen has overcrowded the bay, threatening both their livelihoods and the shrimp crop.

Federal District Judge Gabrielle K. McDonald denied the request by the Vietnamese that U.S. marshals be sent into Seabrook and Kemah, the twin fishing villages southeast of here, where the Vietnamese and American shrimpers have been engaged in a territorial dispute over the limited resources of the bay.

But the judge said that any leaders of the Klan or the fishermen who violated her order would be held in contempt of court. And she assigned a federal magistrate to hear and investigate any further complaints against the white fishermen or the Klan by the Vietnamese.

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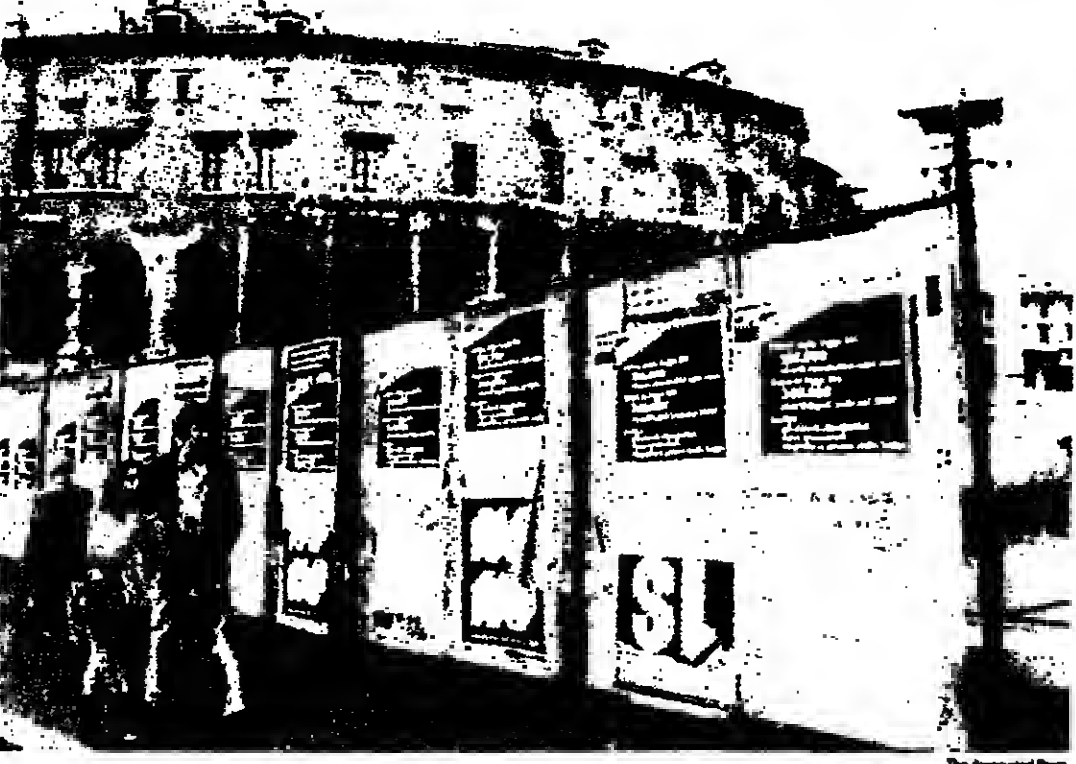


حکامان الدول

# Crack May Influence Pope's Abortion Vote

**Paul Hofmann**  
Washington Post Service

The attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II has caused many thousands of Catholics to question the pope's stance on abortion. The pope's stance on abortion is a subject that has been discussed in the past, but the pope's stance on abortion is a subject that has been discussed in the past.



Posters in Rome state positions in the national referendum on Italy's abortion law.

Abolitionists... The Italian Socialist Party leader, Bettino Craxi, recently criticized Pope John Paul II for viewing Italian conditions "through Polish eyes." In fact, the pope's Italian predecessors also came out forcefully against abortion, not only in Italy but everywhere, including overpopulated Third World areas.

Spotty Support... Mr. Forlani's Christian Democratic Party has officially endorsed the pope's stand and the repeal drive, but its support is spotty. While some Christian Democrats are leaders in the right-to-life front, others seem worried that an

anti-abortion victory might damage their party's relations with its partners in government — the Socialist, Social Democratic and Republican parties. The Christian Democrats also appear uncomfortable because the neo-Fascist party, the Italian Social Movement, which squarely backs the right-to-life campaign, has been able to pass itself off as their ally.

Repeal would mean that abortion is again punishable unless it is authorized on the grounds that the pregnancy endangers the life or health of the mother. Voters who want repeal have to mark the "yes" box of a green ballot, green standing for life. A mark in the "yes" box of an orange ballot is a vote for unlimited abortion. Marks in the "no" boxes of both the green and the orange ballots are necessary to uphold the 1978 law.

Since the 1978 law went into effect, Italy has had an average of 280 legal abortions for every 1,000 live births. The rate is higher than in Britain and France, but lower than in Denmark and Sweden. It is known that clandestine abortions, a plague before 1978, are still being carried out; many doctors and nurses for reasons of conscience refuse to assist women demanding legal interruption of a pregnancy.

# Malaysia's Prime Minister He Will Resign Soon

**Malaysia's Prime Minister He Will Resign Soon**  
The Malaysian government is expected to announce the resignation of its prime minister, Mahathir bin Mohamad, in the next few days. The resignation is expected to be announced on Friday.

Mr. Hussein said. These posts "should be held by someone whose health is unimpaired," he said. "It is my intention to hand over the post of prime minister as early as possible." Mr. Hussein's decision was not unexpected. He said the resignation must be made at "the appropriate time" to avoid disorder in the party and government.

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# U.S. Is Urged to Maintain Indochina Refugee Quota

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The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has urged the United States to maintain its annual quota of 100,000 Indochinese refugees in 1981. The UNHCR has expressed its willingness to discuss continued immigration from Indochina, but their sides said that the key State Department officials responsible for making refugee policy had not been named by the administration.

Mr. Hartling cited a new problem area for the UN refugee agency in Central America. "Honduras now has 40,000 Salvadorans, mostly women and children, many of them in very bad shape," he said. "They're scared, hungry and poor. They need everything." At the same time, he said, his agency was receiving that of the more than 100,000 Nicaraguans who have taken refuge in neighboring countries in their own country was in civil war two years ago, nearly all had returned.

# Odd Hassel, 83, Nobel Winner in Chemistry, Dies

**Odd Hassel, 83, Nobel Winner in Chemistry, Dies**  
The Associated Press reports that Odd Hassel, 83, winner of the 1969 Nobel Prize for chemistry, died Monday, May 15, in Oslo, Norway. Hassel, who shared the Nobel award with Derek H.R. Barton of Britain, was cited for his pioneering work in conformational analysis, the study of the three-dimensional geometric structure of molecules. He had been a faculty member at Oslo University since 1925.

He was born May 17, 1897, in Oslo. During the German occupation he refused to publish his research papers in German scientific journals. He and other faculty members spent the final two years of World War II in a Nazi prison camp.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

### NKF KABEL B.V.

NKF KABEL B.V. is one of the operational companies of the international cable industry NKF GROEP B.V. at Rijswijk (Holland). The a.m. company is split-up to 2 divisions: one for power cables [with factories at Delft-Holland] and one for telecommunication cables [with factories in Holland at Waddinxveen and Delfzijl].

Within the power cable division, the Cable Technology Dept. is entrusted a.o. with the preparation and execution of cable projects, both in Holland and abroad. Such projects, which are more and more performed on a turn-key basis, comprise, apart from electro-technical erection/installation works, also civil works, like excavation and building activities.

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Further information with regard to this function can, if required, be obtained (by telephone) from Mr. A.F.M. Broers - chief of Cable Technology Dept. (tel. ext. 2501) - and/or from Mr. G.J. Geluk - chief of personnel's dept. (tel. ext. 2232).

### EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

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## U.S. Bill Asks Sale of Czechoslovak Gold

By Michael Geder  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In an effort to pressure Czechoslovakia into settling long-standing claims by U.S. citizens, the Senate Finance Committee has approved a bill that would allow the United States to seize and sell several tons of Czechoslovak gold being held in the United States.

about \$127 million at Thursday's prices. Under Sen. Moynihan's bill, as congressional aides explained it, the United States would seize the gold held in New York and offer it for sale to the Prague government at prevailing rates. If Prague rejected that, the gold would be sold, the proceeds invested and the interest used to pay the claims.

panel's move was viewed in Czechoslovak government circles as a bargaining ploy because of its timing. However, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Prague said the timing of the committee action, less than a week before negotiations in the dispute were to resume, was "completely coincidental."

The action Thursday was the latest move in an international legal battle that dates from the end of World War II and has periodically inflamed tempers in both countries.

Bargaining Ploy Charged  
PRAGUE (AP) — A leading Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry official said Friday that the Senate

The embassy source declined to speculate whether the Senate bill would affect the negotiations, but he said Prague had been expecting the move.

### Shipments Stopped

After World War II, Allied forces captured tons of gold that had been stolen by the Nazis from several countries, including Czechoslovakia. A commission of U.S., British and French officials was set up to handle return of the gold.

## Romania Arrests Mining Officials Blamed in Explosion Fatal to 49

**Romania Arrests Mining Officials Blamed in Explosion Fatal to 49**  
The Associated Press

government statement said. It said the blast was triggered by a "dangerous accumulation of methane gas" and the improper installation of an electric cable.

BUCHAREST — Several mining executives have been arrested and others fired in the aftermath of an underground gas explosion last November that killed at least 49 coal miners, it was officially reported Friday.

The statement did not specify how many mining officials were being held responsible for the accident, but identified the former manager of the mining complex, Radu Tomescu, as being among those under arrest.

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Unofficial reports at the time said at least 100 miners died in the Livezeanu mine in southern Romania's Jiu Valley, the country's biggest coal basin.

Three officials, including Iulian Costescu, former technical director of the complex, were dismissed. A deputy minister of oil, mines and geology was also fired, and other government officials were "severely reprimanded."

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DEATH NOTICES  
F. HESCOX, 67, of South West, formerly of West Hartford, Conn., died Monday, May 15, 1981, after a lengthy illness. He was born in West Hartford, Conn., in 1914. He was a member of the West Hartford Country Club and the West Hartford Golf and Country Club. He was preceded in death by his wife, Mrs. F. Hescox, who died in 1974. He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. F. Hescox, of West Hartford, Conn., and his son, Mr. F. Hescox, of West Hartford, Conn. Funeral services were held at the funeral home in New Bedford, Friday, May 15.

Michel Pavloff  
NEW YORK (NY) — Michel Pavloff, 90, a performer in Sergei Diaghilev's Ballets Russes from 1916 to 1929 and later a New York nightclub manager, died Wednesday.

## Geophysicists

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كنا من العمل

# Cannes Film Festival

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

# Weekend

## French Film in '81: Plus Ça Change. . .

by Mary Blume

PARIS — "French Movies Stage Return to Eminence," says a headline in the New York Times, while an official French film publication claims that the presence in the United States is once again it should be very present indeed.

Use that in 1980 Americans welcomed Resnais, Godard and Truffaut and now Maurice Pialat's "Loulou." Does up to a Renaissance of French films? says a respected French critic and Michel Ciment.

French cinema is not getting better. We have, every year, four or five interesting and we have about four or five active. Sometimes they don't work for four or five years they all produce at that French cinema has improved movies in the rest of the world have, Ciment says. "French cinema has



critic Michel Ciment.

from the decline of other cinemas. In the important directors are over strong stylistic personality has emerged since started off: strong with a few names — Schoonderjck, Fassbinder, Wenders — faded out, and people look elsewhere.

is a revival of American interest not cause French cinema has been neglected to the point of ignorance but because in cinema is at a low ebb, catering to stunted audiences. The cultured middle that goes to the movies once in a while had Altman, Rafelson, Schatzberg, such film is filling the gap.

figures for French films which, ac-

According to Ciment, showed a decline between 1976-79 confirm his view that the revival of interest in French cinema is confined to a small group in the United States. On the other hand, there is no doubt that French film is alive and well and living in Paris.

As even the most casual filmgoer will have noticed, Paris is a movie paradise, with an enormous range of films on view. The passion for film in France, Ciment says, has been nurtured over the decades in many ways — by institutions such as the Cinematheque, by a tradition of solid film scholarship, by the 20-year-old system of government-imposed backing of new films by giving an advance on box-office receipts and by such influential groups as the Surrealists, who were fascinated by film.

The result, says Ciment, is that there is a much smaller earnings gap between "art" and commercial films than in other countries. "In France, a highly vulgar commercial, stupid film will take in only twice as much as a Resnais or a Godard. This is really quite interesting and is probably true of no other country. I am not saying it is paradise, I am saying that although it is depressing most of the time, it is less depressing than in other localities."

Reviewers in the French daily press tend, Ciment admits, to be a bit lenient toward the local product. "Every French film is good if you read the reviews, and every six months the same reviewers write that the French cinema is in crisis. I've never understood how the sum of so many works of genius makes such a dismal total."

Daily reviewers in France are less influential than their American counterparts, while serious film magazines have proportionately a far greater circulation and clout here. The problem with U.S. reviewers, says Ciment, is that a director is only as good as his last film, his total output is then not taken into account.

"Of course, a great director can make a bad film. But there is more coherence in a great director's career than in the reviews he has received."

Ciment cites as examples two directors he greatly admires: Stanley Kubrick and John Boorman, who again is winning praise in the United States with "Excalibur," which will be shown at Cannes.

"Excalibur" is getting raves while "The Heretic" was called one of the worst films ever made. But Boorman's talent was the same. I am not saying the "Heretic" script was good — it was a sequel and he was stuck with Linda Blair — but still Boorman's audacity was there.

"There is not that great a difference between 'A Clockwork Orange' on the one hand and 'Barry Lyndon' or 'The Shining' on the other. But Kubrick didn't even get an Oscar nomination for the sets of 'The Shining' which, whatever you may have thought of the film, were brilliant." The author of a book on Kubrick, Ciment thinks the director will again be given

the consideration he deserves. "There will be a tribute to Kubrick in 20 years, not to 'Ordinary People' or 'Coalminer's Daughter.'"

Now that American critics are again turning to French cinema, they would do well to consider such directors as Michel Delville, Alain Cavalier and Maurice Pialat, Ciment says.

"When you don't belong to a clique you don't benefit from the publicity that is given that clique. A man like Pialat is not commercial or New Wave. He's boorish, rough, insults everyone and doesn't know how to handle publicity."

"His film 'Loulou' was not well received at the New York Film Festival. Americans like to see in French films either love and charm — Demy, Truffaut, Leclouch — or stylistic research as in Godard and Resnais. They have two images of France — the sidewalk cafe and the intellectual. The films that are tougher and more realistic are less easily accepted."

The American romantic view of France, Ciment says, accounts for the fact that for many years here Jean Renoir was neglected and Rene Clair excessively admired. "Clair's vision of France is more poetic, more sublimated, more literary, more artificial. It was the image of France that people wanted."

"I think the genius of French culture is intimacy. You see it in the painting — the still-lives, portraits, genre scenes, small landscapes and not huge vistas. Godard, Truffaut, Pialat, Rohmer are all dealing with private actions. So when I look for a non-French film, I look for something out of this tradition."

"What I like is a sense of excess, fantasy, a strong feeling of death, tragedy, a mixture of genres from comic to tragic. It's what I like in Welles, Coppola, Terence Malick. The epic quality of the Midwestern landscape in Malick's 'Days of Heaven.' In France, it would have become a love triangle in an Auteuil garden."

"I think that's why French film is so difficult to export except to big cities. It's so unmythological, so unimaginative that it's hard to relate to. People everywhere can relate to '2001' or to 'Fellini.' A simple exercise is to contrast Boorman's epic 'Excalibur' with the highly personal Arthurian films of Rohmer and Bresson. 'Excalibur' will relate to everyone's myth. 'Ciment believes."

Ciment teaches American studies and film at two Paris universities. In one seminar, he asked students from all over the world to list three characteristics of French film. The answers were surprisingly uniform and, Ciment thinks, extremely just: 1. intimacy and lack of scope, 2. intellectual, 3. verbal.

"What is interesting in people like Malick, Coppola or Scorsese is that they make silent pictures that, of course, aren't really silent," he says. "What they do is make the center of the film the image, not the word. They go back to the universal language, which is what the silent film was."



Nick Ford peering at a buried Trevor Howard in Swiss director Alain Tanner's "Light Years Away," a French-Swiss coproduction being show at Cannes.

## Preview: Cannes 1981

by Joan Dupont

CANNES — After last year's International Film Festival drizzled to a close here, a group of independent U.S. producers — the industry's new force — vented their anger.

They claimed that Cannes — 10 percent more expensive during the festival — was a rip-off, from the exorbitant cost of billboard advertising, to the graft practiced in hotels, where under-the-table reservation fees vanished into thin air, to the chaotic ticket system that plagued the evening galas. Somehow, the local butcher and hairdresser ended up with the best seats, while foreign guests were shuffled to the back — if they could get in.

"We're sick of French favoritism, not to mention French arrogance," said one. "Cannes had better clean up its act." That is the tenor of the Cannes festival today. Forget the auteurs, forget the starlets on the beach and Palmes d'Or awards.

Special criticism was leveled against the Film Market, the muscle behind festival gloss. Located in the Palais des Festivals, the world's biggest film market has outgrown its cramped and crumbling headquarters, and completion of the new Palais is at least another year away, construction having been interrupted by strikes and earthquakes.

When the disgruntled independents made it known that they were launching their own Film Market in Los Angeles this year and might boycott Cannes, Festival President Michel Favre-Lebert appointed administrator Robert Bonnet to iron out the wrinkles. The organizers had gloomy visions of opening their festival to a desert — no more \$55,000 parties at the Moulin de Mougins, only the major studios in town to throw their money around.

But once it looked as though the dissidents were out to bury Cannes, just to shake it up, their panic subsided and the good intentions petered out.

"The independents exaggerate; just compare hotel and restaurant prices in Cannes with those of other European capitals or U.S. cities," says Favre-Lebert. And market head Robert Chabert is celestially unperturbed. "Why reorganize a market that has functioned so smoothly for 20 years?"

As for Michel Bonnet, he has been discreet about his reforms, saying that there may still be an air of casual disorder, but our public knows it's part of French snobbishness. "As if that were an endearing trait."

The angst about Cannes is actually a meta-

phor for the movie business, which is in real trouble. Hollywood has other things on its mind beside rude French hosts. Costs are booming, audiences are off and so is quality. In the wake of fiascos like Michael Cimino's \$36 million, top-heavy "Heaven's Gate," the major studios are taking fewer risks.

The only way to recoup investments is to sell abroad, but competition is stiff and Goldie Hawn comedies die in foreign cities. In this atmosphere, the films that get produced and promoted are less ambitious. "I'm not concerned with the defilement of the independents," says Nouvel Observateur's film critic Michel Mardore. "I'm worried about the bad films we're going to see."

Pierre Billard, editor of the newsmagazine Le Point and the trade weekly Le Film Francais, sits on the French selection committee. He expresses frank disappointment with this year's crop: "We screened 42 films and saw that our task would be harder this year — the films were just less good."

Since they could not make a quality selection, the committee went for character, choosing Claude Lelouch's three-hour extravaganza, "Les Uns et Les Autres" and, at the other extreme, actress Juliet Berto's first film, the mini-budgeted, Godardian "Neige." In between, comes Bertrand Blier's "Beau-pere" — "Good, classic French cinema," says Billard.

France aside, the other official entries are chosen by Gilles Jacob, who travels far and wide from November to April. The striking thing about this year's selection is that all the films come from Europe or the U.S. There are no entries from India, Japan, Latin America or the Middle East. Jacob admits that his material was less sumptuous in this period of economic crisis, despite the encouraging trend of international coproductions.

"Cinema today is a world citizen," he says, pointing out that Polish director Andrzej Zulawski's "Possession" was shot in Berlin in English with an international cast and French funding. Likewise, Alain Tanner's "Light Years Away," a French-Swiss coproduction shot in Ireland, is in English. James Ivory's "Quartet" benefits from French funding. Jacob is pleased that British cinema is making a comeback at Cannes with Hugh Hudson's "Chariots of Fire" and Ken Loach's black and white study of industrial despair, "Looks and Smiles."

Why was "Heaven's Gate" put in competition — to give Michael Cimino a chance to redeem himself and win some money back for

United Artists? If so, it's an interesting if desperate gesture. Newcomer Michael Mann's "Violent Streets," the odyssey of a high-line thief, has been generating excitement: It took nine months to edit with wizard special effects.

The third U.S. entry is John Boorman's medieval romance "Excalibur." Bob Rafelson's "The Postman Always Rings Twice" — probably the festival's most erotic film — is offered out of competition, as is Jerry Schatzberg's "Honeyuckle Rose," which closes the festival.

Traditionally, the opening and closing films are lighthearted, but this year's opener is Francesco Rosi's dramatic "Tre Fratelli" ("Three Brothers"). Other Italian entries include Bernardo Bertolucci's "Tragedy of a Ridiculous Man," his first film in competition, Lillian Cavani's "La Pelle," and, as usual, an Ettore Scola, "Passione d'amore."

The colder climates are represented by "Tulipaan" from Finland and "The Fact," a Lithuanian film. Sweden presents "Montenegro," directed by Yugoslav Dusan Makavejev. There are two Hungarian films, Istvan Gabor's "Quarantaine" and Istvan Szabo's "Mephisto" from the Klaus Mann novel (IHT, May 9, 1981). As for Wajda's "Man of Iron," the sequel to "Man of Marble," there is some suspense, due to the situation in Poland, as to whether the film will make it to Cannes.

The exotic, the unexpected can be found in parallel sections, such as the Critics' Week and the Directors' Fortnight, conceived precisely to show that the original and marginal can exist in Cannes. In the Certain Regard section, next to Agnes Varda and Lee Strasberg, Sobhi Imamura, who started his career as Ozu Yasujiro's assistant, presents his ambitious "Eijanaika," set in imperial Japan.

Festival organizers love retrospectives, rooting out old glory and paying homage to careers and political themes just late enough to remove their radical edge. This year, the specials include a tribute to Luis Bunuel, a program from the People's Republic of China critical of the Cultural Revolution and the screening of John Huston's "Let There Be Light." Filmed in a U.S. Army mental ward, the Huston documentary on the traumas of war has been kept under wraps for the past 35 years.

What Cannes needs, aside from a new Palais and a dose of sunshine, is a new wave of creative filmmakers to remind the world that the International Film Festival is still about cinema. Meanwhile, it can ride by another season on stardust memories, a mythical empire created by the movie business.

## Daniel Olbrychski, Poland's Young 'Star'

by Justine De Lacy

PARIS — In a cramped room in an unheated Paris tenement, a Polish actor and a Yugoslav director are making a film. The director, Slobodan Ivetic, a name here, is unknown. The actor, Dan Olbrychski, has starred in nine Andrzej Wajda films and, since his highly praised performance in "The Tin Drum," is one of the few European actors to receive film offers from the West. Though his agent is mad at acting in his friend's film for free, a question of solidarity, he says quietly down at the red and white plastic badge that rarely leaves his chest. Wajda plucked him out of an acting Warsaw at the age of 18. Olbrychski, has worked with most major Eastern European directors, including Krzysztof Zanussi and Miroslaw Zimorcin. His debut in 1978 when Volker Schlöndorff made to play a Polish priest in "The Tin Drum" then, offers from Western directors been pouring in.

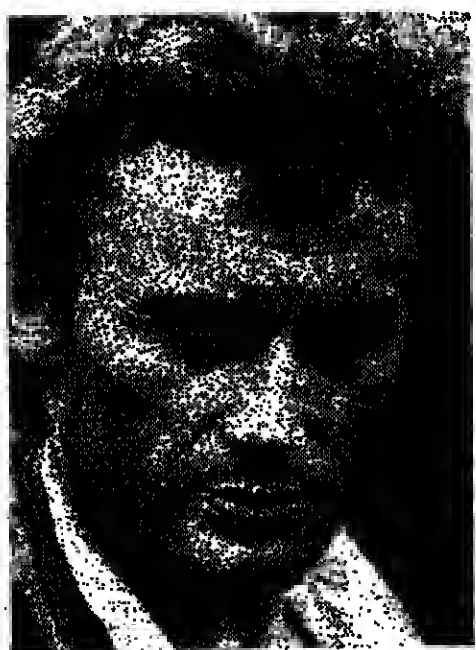
Olbrychski is starring in two films at Cannes: director Filip Bajon's "Children of the Sun," the true story of Polish children German border who stopped talking they were not allowed to pray in Poland. Claude Lelouch's "Les Uns et Les Autres" in which he plays a German orchestra sent to Paris during the war instead front because Hitler loves his music. A German soldier in uniform and tally going to shock the Poles," says Olbrychski, whose willowy, slightly consumptive looks give him the air of a young id. "But I can play the part because I did the character. He's not happy making music during a war, but he feels r than killing Jews."

ch says he chose him "for the simple consider him one of the five best actors in the world."

Olbrychski is known for his versatility. At Cannes he is playing Hamlet at Warsaw's National. Says director Ivetic, who met the Yugoslav last summer while both were in Lordan Zafranovic's new film "Italy." "Daniel played a young v during the war, and no one would yw here's not Yugoslav. He has one of ces that can go anywhere, in visage row."

child, Olbrychski played the violin, but ver get very excited about music and l to sports: "But then I couldn't decide port to play. I boxed, I ran. I tried poetry. I won two contests and I was by the contact with the people. I dis- it could be harder to recite four verses y than to run 20 miles. I knew then id to be on the stage."

admires "the great American cinema ma-



A legend in Poland, actor Daniel Olbrychski is making a reputation in the West.

chine," he says and is polishing his English so he can work with U.S. directors. "I like the idea of this huge tolerant country that doesn't force you not to be yourself. Garbo, Chaplin, Forman, Polanski all went there and they were all able to remain themselves." He will continue to work with his mentor Wajda ("His films shock the Poles because they are often critical of Poland and he is not always saying 'We are the best, rah rah rah.' They touch on our weaknesses instead.") and is discussing three projects with French directors.

"The French ask who they can compare me to, Belmondo, Delon. No! I say, I'm not a millionaire, not a star. I wait in line for meat like everyone else. It's as if in the old days someone had said who can we get to read the Marseille on July 14 and someone suggested Gerard Philippe. That's my position in Poland."

The comparison is apt, for it was Olbrychski who recited the Polish national anthem on the Warsaw stage the night Solidarity trade union received the Polish government's official okay, Olbrychski whom Solidarity leader Lech Walensa asked to read the "roll call" of the dead commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Gdansk shipyard riots last Dec. 16.

"I called out the name of each man who died and after each one a million voices shouted back. 'He's among us.' He is among us. Imagine! A million voices answering you!"

An outspoken opponent of censorship, Olbrychski has signed his share of petitions and been on his share of blacklists. "I am not poli-



A legend in Poland, actor Daniel Olbrychski is making a reputation in the West.

tical," he says. "But there are the Ten Commandments. Do not lie, be good to others. If there is cruel repression against the workers as there was in the 1976 strikes, I must sign a petition then and write letters against that. "I told the authorities the best thing they could do for me is to forbid my films. Knowing the Polish people, I would become a legend within two years."

He is already a "legend" to some. "I am a symbol for the Poles. They associate me with the patriotic movement in Poland," he says.

This may explain why Polish authorities give Olbrychski free access to the West. "I am the first actor from a Socialist country to really cross the border from East to West and play both at the same time," he said. "It's good for me but it's also good for Poland. "People in France are always asking me what will happen in Poland and saying 'Aren't you afraid?' But you are paralyzed if you are afraid. I answer them with a poem written during the 1930 uprising in Poland: "Celui qui ne voit partout que des fantomes de peur, Est bien stupide ou est-il malade de coeur? (One who only sees ghosts of fear is either stupid or fainthearted)."

"Freedom is not something that is just handed to you. You have to fight for it all day long. The last words James Dean says in 'East of Eden,' are 'You can' — the two most powerful words in the world. To do anything, you must tell yourself over and over, 'You can.' There isn't time to be afraid."

## Bertolucci on Sex, Psyche and Film

by Melton Davis

ROME — When Italian director Bernardo Bertolucci shows his latest film, "The Tragedy of a Ridiculous Man," at Cannes on May 24, many will be watching to see if this picture too will spark controversy. After all, moviegoers have already been intrigued by "The Spider's Stratagem," "The Conformist," "The Last Tango in Paris," "The Last Days of Pompeii," "1900" and, finally, "La Luna."

But from the start of his career, Bertolucci has been a trailblazer, making movies in a highly individual style — sometimes inspired, sometimes desultory — but never derivative and generally provocative. Although only 40, he is already moving into the pantheon of his country's great directors, with Fellini, Antonioni and Rosi. Unlike them, he has been criticized for his ideological position, from the right — for being Marxist — and from the left, for not being militant enough. Some results of a long psychoanalysis appear in his pictures, too, and this oo-mingling of ego with art has raised eyebrows even among his fans.

Tall, hefty, with brown hair and eyes in a square, clean-shaven face, Bertolucci has an open smile and large gestures. He looks like a solid burgher, a straight-arrow, no problems, almost as if he's risen above them. Which, of course, doesn't mean that he has.

Over lunch, Bertolucci tells anecdotes, recounts experiences, all with the same genial smile, the continuing movement of arms and hands. The traitor could have been a scene in a Bertolucci movie: the near deserted room, the aloof waiter, the aura of food, people at a table, seemingly relaxed but inwardly tense. Like any Bertolucci film, the scene is all clarity, only the motivations are murky.

The director speaks excellent French, limit-

ed English and Italian with the trilling "r" usually thought of as upper class. His voice is attractively soft, his phrases clearly articulated as he says that going to Cannes is less crucial to his career than it might have been in 1964, when he won first prize in the critics section with "Before the Revolution," his second picture.

"Cannes is fine for new directors," he says. "But now the intrigues bother me. Producers see films, meet directors, circle around each other, sniffing like animals in the jungle before attacking. All the contradictions of the movie world are present. People trying to make art with money or money out of art."

The director's thoughts about art likely come from his father, a well-known poet and film critic. Although Bernardo now recalls his early years as "a golden childhood," he has also said: "It was spent in the country, filtered considerably by the world of my father."

This led to revolt. He dropped out of the University of Rome, almost simultaneously publishing a book of poems which won the prestigious Viareggio prize. However, this failed to resolve his conflict with his father.

He turned to filmmaking and gave up poetry. "From then on I have not written another line," he says. Further, he made pictures revealing sympathies which, if not Marxist, were from a definite "materialist" perspective.

This too has something to do with his father, of whom he has said, "In his poetry he could represent the microcosm of his house and its surroundings as universal, containing everything, even the class struggle, Communism, Fascism, though we never talked of these things."

In 1968 — May, he emphasizes — he made the Dostoyevskian and Baroque "Partner," an even stronger expression of his inner conflicts. "I shot it after four fallow years, years of frustration during which I filled my mind with the-



Bertolucci, on "The Ridiculous Man."

ories, sick ones but very necessary although they confused politics with cinema without really giving me clear ideas on one or the other."

Didn't it also express revolt against his father? He shrugs. "As Freud has said, love and hate are very close, an excess of one leads to the other. In the '60s I was a sort of guerrilla cinephile, masochist and sadist in my relationship with the audience, because the spectators suffered the sadism of my almost incomprehensible and hermetic films, while on the other hand I was looking masochistically for punishment."

Although he deprecates his earlier works, "Revolution" is considered a landmark in Ital-

(Continued on page 10W)





AUSTRIA
SALZBURG, Marionettentheater (tel: 72405) — May 16 and 21: "The Magic Flute," Salzburg Marionettes.
Palace (tel: 72788) — Palace Concerts. Includes: May 17 and 19: Ensemble Collegium of Budapest (Teleman, Bach); May 20 and 22: Telemann Ensemble of Leipzig.
VIENNA, May 16-June 21: Vienna Festival. Includes: Staatsoper — May 16: "Andre Chénier"; May 18 and 21: "La Bohème"; May 19: "Der Rosenkavalier"; May 20: "Tosca"; May 22: "Boris Godunov"; Burgtheater — May 18 and 22: "Amadeus" (Staffler); May 20: "Professor Bernhardi" (Schmitzer); Theater an der Wien — Opernhaus Zürich. Includes: May 19 and 21: "Lucio Silla"; May 20 and 22: "Idomeneo."

Sharps and Flats

JAZZ, ROCK AND POP
BERLIN, Elsporthalle — May 19 at 8 p.m.: The Tubes. May 20 at 8 p.m.: Dire Straits.
COFFENHAGEN, Club Montmartre — May 20: Kenny Drew Quartet. May 21: Richard Boone.
FRANKFURT, Jahrhunderthalle — May 21 at 8 p.m.: Oscar Peterson.
LONDON, Queen Elizabeth Hall — May 16: Pasadena Roof Orchestra. May 17: Humphrey Lyttelton. Royal Albert Hall — May 21: Paul Ackles.
Wembley Conference Centre — May 16: Cloo Laine.
PARIS, Cinema Normandie (Maxes 10) — May 18: Buddy Guy and

recital. Petite Salle — May 16 and 22: "Così fan tutte."
COURTRAI, To June 9: Flanders Festival (tel: 056/22.00.34). Includes: May 21: Saar Sinfonia Orchestra. Matthias Kiutzsch conductor. Nikita Magaloff piano (Schumann, Grieg, Beethoven).
LIMBURG, To June 30: Flanders Festival (tel: 012/23.39.14). Includes: May 17: Andre Gerlier violin (Mozart, Bartok, Brahms).
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
PRAGUE, To June 4: International Music Festival. Includes: May 19: Prague Symphony Orchestra, Michel Tachibachi conductor. Anso-Sophie Motter violin (Faure, Mozart, Dvorak). May 21: Czech Philharmonic, Aldo Ceccato conductor.

ENGLAND

BATH, May 22-June 7: International Festival of Music. Includes: May 22: Julian Bream guitar (Bach, Sor, Falla, Albeniz).
BRIGHTON, To May 17: Festival (tel: 0273/68.21.27). Includes: May 16: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor. Shlomo Mintz violin (Mendelssohn). May 17: Chilingirian String Quartet (Beethoven).
CHICHESTER, Chichester Festival Theatre — May 16 and 22: "The Cherry Orchard" (Chekov). May 18-21: "Feasting with Panthers" (Coe).
LONDON, Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61). English National Opera — May 16, 19 and 22: "Anna Karenina" (May 18 and 21: "Salome"; May 20: "The Barber of Seville").
Royal Avenue, Chelsea — May 16: Open Air Art Exhibition (paintings, etchings, pottery, sculpture).
Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — May 17: Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus, Rafael Fruehbeck de Burgos conductor (Mendelssohn). May 18: English Chamber Orchestra, Raymond Leppard conductor. Janet Baker mezzo-soprano (Beethoven, Handel). May 19: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor. Maurizio Pollini piano (Bartok, Mendelssohn).
Royal Opera House (tel: 340.10.66) — Includes: May 16, 18, 19 and 20: "Romeo and Juliet"; May 20: "The Dream"; "Hamlet"; "Pas de Deux" and "The Concert"; May 21: "The Firebird"; "Scenes de Ballet" and "The Rite of Spring".
MALVERN, May 17-30: Malvern Festival of Music. Includes: May 17: Halle Orchestra. Malvern Festival Chorus. James Loughran conductor. Sarah Walker mezzo-soprano (Elgar, Bruckner). May 18-19: "The Devil's Disciple" (Shaw). Anthony Quayle, Bernard Bresslaw, Mel Martin, Carmen Silvera. May 20: Medici String Quartet. Sir Clifford Curzon piano (Elgar, Dvorak).

FRANCE

NICE, Musee des Beaux-Arts (tel: 88.53.18) — "Musique Ancienne." Includes: May 18: Kenneth Gilbert harpsichord (Bach, Handel). May 22: Scott Ross harpsichord (Bach).
PARIS, American Center — May 20-June 2: "Papiers Prusse," watercolors by Nena Prentice, Laurie Dietz, Kitty Klaidman and Judith Wolf.
American School of Paris, 41 rue Pasteur, St-Cloud — May 16: May Fair with games, international foods, music, entertainment for children.
Opera de Paris (tel: 747.57.50) — May

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 020/71.83.45). Grote Zaal — May 18: Gidon Kremer violin, Elena Kremer piano (Beethoven, Schubert). May 19 and 22: Amsterdam Philharmonic. Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. Jeremy Menuhin piano (Beethoven).
Rijksmuseum — May 16-July 19: "Gods, Saints and Heroes."
Stadschouwburg — May 16, 21 and 22: "Antigone," Publictheater. May 17, 18 and 20: "Fidelio," Netherlands Opera. May 19: National Ballet.

NORWAY

BERGEN, May 20-June 3: International Festival (tel: 05/23.21.25). Includes:

New Restaurants on the London Scene



by Patricia Wells

LONDON — Two months ago, Michel Guérand — issued the decree: nouvelle cuisine is passé. While his announcement may have been taken lightly by a public already befuddled by a string of culinary fads and fables, his declaration is being taken seriously by those who mean the word. Suddenly, no one wants to be identified with the movement that made kiwi and pink peppercorns fashionable. Such is the case with Neville and Sonia Blech, an innovative couple who run the small seven-month-old restaurant Mijanos, on 143 Ebury St., tel: 750.4839. "PLEASE don't label us 'nouvelle cuisine,'" pleads the Englishman Neville Blech, with a sense of urgency and desperation. "There is no such thing, except in the minds of those chefs who slavishly copy the recipes of Guérand, Troisgros and Vasse. Honestly, we haven't got an ounce of raspberry vinegar in the place!"

JAPAN

TOKYO, Kabuki-Za (tel: 541.31.31) — To May 22: "Dan-Giku Sai" festival dedicated to the memory of two Kabuki actors Danjuro IX and Kikugoro V.
Kasei Nenko Hall (tel: 356.11.11) — May 16: Japan Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. Akio Watanabe conductor. Henryk Szeryng violin (Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart).
National Museum of Western Art (tel: 328.51.31) — "Jean-Auguste Ingres," exhibition.
NHK Hall — May 20: NHK Symphony Orchestra. Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor.

SCOTLAND

PTLOCHRY, May 19-Oct. 17: Festival Theatre Season (tel: 0786/2680). Includes: May 16 and 22: "The Grouse Moor Image" (Home). May 18-19: "Storm in a Teacup" (Bridie). May 20: "Liberty Hall" (Frayn). May 21: "The Miser" (Moliere).

SWITZERLAND

BASEL, Paulskirche — May 18: Basel Chamber Musicians (Bach).
Stad-Casino — May 21: Basel Bach

Restaurant review

avocado and grilled eggplant with homemade minted yogurt dressing; a crown roast of lamb served with a sweet red pepper coulis.
Then there are the kind of dishes that gave nouvelle cuisine a bad name in the first place: boneless chicken finished with a sauce of avocado, cheese, Tomato and tomatoes; quail stuffed with wild rice and pecans, with a sauce of Bourbon, orange and honey.
Mijanos is open Monday through Friday, lunch and dinner, with meals averaging \$15 per person (\$30). There is also a new, 2755 three-course luncheon menu that includes less daring selections — pair of capons, roasted chicken, a mousseline and a chateaubriand. It took a different kind of daring to open Mijanos St. Quentin last December, a big and boisterous eating hall modified after such Paris institutions as Flo and La Comptie. Though many have tried, no one has succeeded in exporting the hottest, hottest, flavor, ambience, even smell of a French bistro.

Yes, you do hear every cock pop and glass clink under the potted plants and ceiling fans, from the chafers and big round plates. Mijanos' Paris bistro has the walls, and the ceiling, in French.
Bismarck St. Quentin (243 Brompton Road, tel: 380.8040) rolls down its red awning at 8 a.m., serves a work for fresh omelets and grilled peppers, continues for lunch and dinner (reservations obligatory) with appetizer and entree menus a la carte, and in between offers soups, salads and sandwiches. Service is swift and attentive.
One reason that people come here more to eat and be seen than to eat, though the food is on par with French bistros, is because Mijanos is a place where you can see the stars. The French would never stand for waiters who portion out language like this, one by one.
Newspaperman, Bismarck St. Quentin is a fine place for children or for dining alone, at a table or at the long bar, for a bowl of soup de moules or a glass of beer. But Londoners pay a price for such ambience. A full meal costs about \$15 per person, or \$34.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Andre Emmerich Gallery (tel: 752.01.24) — To May 30: "Helen Frankenthaler," exhibition.
Classic Stage Company — "Leonce and Lena" and "Woyzeck."
Leo Castelli Gallery (tel: 431.62.79) — May 16-30: "Ellsworth Kelly," new paintings.
Metropolitan Museum of Art, Exhibition — To June 7: "Leonardo da Vinci," exhibition of 50 of Leonardo's landscape and nature drawings. To July 5: "German Masters of the 19th Century."

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, To June 4: Theateruffen '81 (theater festival; tel: 030/26341).
Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49). Opera

FRANCE

May 16: "Aus Deutschland." May 17: "Der Freischütz." May 19: "The Flying Dutchman." May 20: "La Gioconda." Ballet — May 21: "The Idiot."
Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51) — May 17: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Theodore Bloomfield conductor. Theresa Zylla-Cara soprano (Rossini, Mozart, Verdi). May 18: Academy of Ancient Music (Teleman, Handel). May 19-21: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. All Rahbari conductor. Shlomo Mintz (Schumann, Tchaikovsky).
FRANKFURT, Cafe Theater (tel: 0611/63.64.64) — English Speaking Theater of Frankfurt. Includes: May 16-19: "The Cenci" (Frey). May 21-22: "Entertaining Mr. Sloane" (Orton).
Oper Frankfurt (tel: 2562/335). Opera — May 17 and 22: "The Flying Dutchman." May 20: "Tosca."

Rather pricey. Inexpensive. Boutique Roger & Gallet. Bermuda suit in fine cotton 2470 F. Rainproof reversible wash-and-wear windcheater. 590 F.

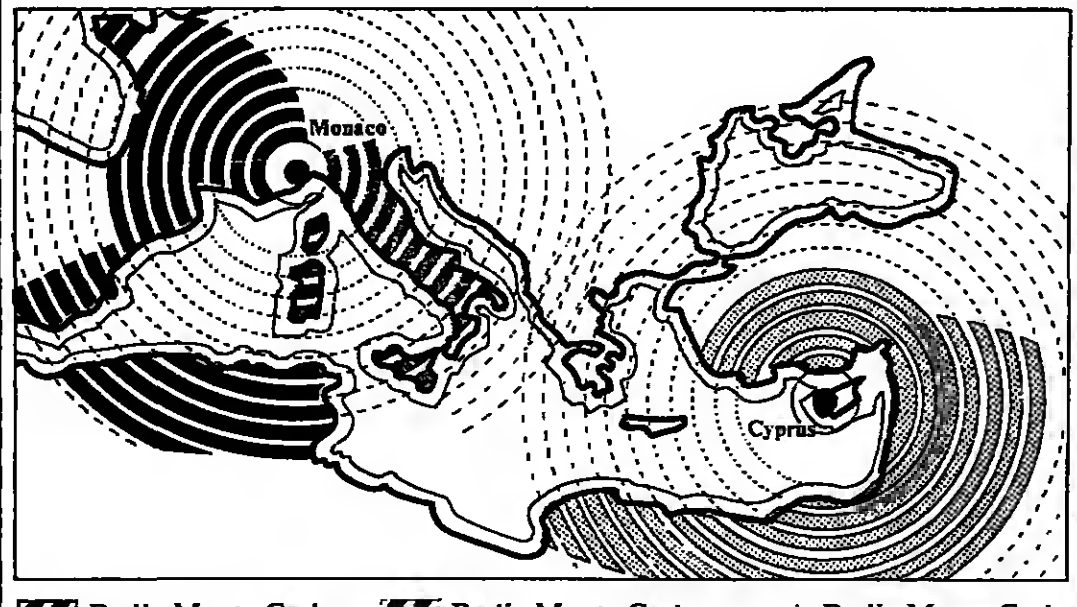
weekend

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Summer Festivals in the Midi

MARSEILLE — That realm of sandy beaches and leafy vineyards in the south of France known as the Midi is famous for the variety of its local summer festivals. Carnivals and fairs have become so common that nearly every tiny village has its own fête de pays. The unwary vacationer can practically walk out of his hotel and trip over one. Everything, from the feast days of local patron saints to centennials of military victories, is celebrated. Some of the more offbeat spectacles are listed below. Gypsy Festival, Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer: May 24-25. Each year, that ever-wandering nation, the gypsies, converge on this tiny Mediterranean seaport for two days of music and dancing. They set up exotic markets where just about anything can be bought or sold — and it's all only minutes from such attractions as the walled city of Aigues-Mortes and the wild reaches of the Camargue.

Haute Cuisine in Perpignan: June 19-21. This festival of food and wine provides one of the best initiations to artistic gastronomy in Europe. Braced by a hearty glass of Corbières, a visitor can taste such regional specialties as corgolade — a preparation of snails packed from early summer grape leaves — or a tangy anchovy barbecue. Nightly music and Sardinian dancing accompany the dining. Classical and Modern Dance at Montpellier: July 3-19. The first International Festival of Dance at Montpellier offers everything from French classical ballet to Turkish whirling dervishes. Some of the outstanding events include: July 4: the dervishes of Istanbul, July 7: Paris Opera Company's "Giselle." Sail Surfing at La Grande Motte: July 7-13. This new nautical sport has become so popular that the International Olympic Committee has decided to include it in the next quadrennial games. The competition is organized by the Yacht Club of the ultramodern resort town La Grande Motte — famous for one of the richest pleasure harbors of the Mediterranean. It also includes conventional sailing. Future Olympic contestants will meet in a preview of the 1984 Los Angeles trials. For those in search of nightlife, the Grande Motte International Jazz Festival, which in the past has drawn Keith Jarrett and Charley Haden, is held the same week. Suspenseful Sport in Aix-en-Provence: July 15-Aug. 4. In addition to its annual music program, Aix is sponsoring a series of unusual athletic activities, including lessons in tai chi chuan and golf.

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London Science

Royal Ballet Celebrates 50th Year

by Susan Reimer-Torn

LONDON—On the evening of May 5, the Royal Ballet celebrated its 50th anniversary...

The company was founded in 1931 as the Sadler's Wells Ballet...

It took a long time to establish a reputation...

By 1939, the company had become one of the world's leading ballet companies...

After the war, the company moved to the Royal Opera House...

The company's repertoire has always been broad...

It is now celebrating its 50th anniversary...

The company's success is due to the dedication of its dancers...

It is a testament to the art of ballet...



Rudolf Nureyev plays Hamlet to Margat Fonteyn's Ophelia at the Royal Ballet.

classical bravura. The famous duet danced by the reunited Titania and Oberon reflects their entire relationship in ballet imagery...

The Royal Ballet dancers' success at using classic dance expressively results from their special training. The British school demands elegance, precision and perfect line...

Yet, paradoxically, the discipline of Royal Ballet training provides a springboard for individual expression. Miss Mason explains: "The conservative nature of the British lends itself, on the one hand, to a perfectly uniform corps de ballet..."

The British enjoy seeing new interpretations of familiar roles. However, as this season is devoted more to a retrospective of repertoire than to promoting new stars, there is some disappointment at not seeing enough of the younger dancers...

The scenes of Isadora's successive love affairs, her grief at the death of her two children, her audience haranguing and her final stragulation in a (real, onstage) Bugatti, all trivialize Isadora's life by utterly neglecting her essential dedication to the dance.

MacMillan has certainly dared to be different — a courageous act for the director of a company dedicated to classicism...

Arts

Dressing Up Ballet History

LONDON — In 1931 the serious theater in London was dominated by Lilian Baylis, an eccentric coxswain with a passionate love of the stage in all its forms...

Sadler's Wells had for some time been out of commission. To celebrate its reopening on May 5, 1931, Lilian Baylis was prevailed upon by ex-Diaghilev dancer Nijette de Valois to mount an evening of ballet...

After the first few seasons, in which it alternated between the two theaters, the company settled at Sadler's Wells and assumed its name. In 1956 it was granted a charter of incorporation by Queen Elizabeth, giving it the right to be known as the Royal Ballet.

To mark its Golden Jubilee, the Theater Museum and the Victoria and Albert have mounted a sumptuous two-part exhibition "Four Centuries of Ballet Costume" at the Victoria and Albert Museum in South Kensington to July 26.

There follows an engraving of Marie-Therese de Subigny (1666-1763), one of the first professional ballerinas of the Paris Opera; and Nicolas Lancret's beautiful oil of the first great virtuoso dancer of the Opera, Marie-Anne de Camargo (1710-1770). There are several versions of this painting, but this one, loaned from the Hermitage, is the best and most interesting.

Less famous dancers are equally well represented in Alfred Edouard Chalon's watercolors of the unknown dancers of the King's Theater in London in the 1820s.

Through the designs were signed C. Wilhelm, the artist was in truth a man of Kent, Will Fischer, who is represented not only by his butterfly costumes, which he spent many hours researching in the Natural History Museum, but by a suite of costumes inspired by figures in porcelain, and a series of fantasies on national costumes, for a sequence of national dances, again by Madame Genee.

And a great range of the original costumes for the Royal Ballet, from William Chappell's for "Les Rendezvous" (1935) and Leslie Hurry's for Helpmann's "Hamlet" (1942) to Barry Kay's "Anastasia" (1971), Ian Spurling's "Elite Syn-copations" (1974) and Barry Kay's designs for "Isadora," which just premiered at the Royal Opera House.

—Max Wykes-Joyce

The costumes include those for Pavlova's Dying Swan; three 18th-century Italian stage costumes; Nijinsky's dress for "The Firebird" in an early pas de deux from Act III of the "Sleeping Beauty" and not the later Stravinsky ballet; a group by Roerich for the original Diaghilev production of "The Rite



"Elite Syn-copations" design.

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The Art Market and the French Elections

The response of the art market to the French election has been cool. At the stock exchange, however, no perceptible reaction is considered three times over...

The lower end of the market could be tested in the same geographical area. A small amphora in pale brownish clay and engraved with a volute pattern pointing to the late second millennium B.C. was knocked down at 991 francs...

A different type of test was provided about half an hour later at Drouot in a sale conducted by Eric Buffetaud. It included several pieces of "Empire" style furniture...

Another important object in the sale was a limestone head of a young man wearing a Phrygian cap...

Apparently, the Parisian public was not desperate to invest its liquidities on Wednesday. There was a very fine impression in subtle shades of olive green of a lithograph by Toulousse-Lautrec, dated 1893...

Here, too, professionals were buying coolly if steadily. Characteristically, the one mad price was an abstract composition by Adlan sold for 78,570 francs to a private buyer who was unaware that prices have been halved since 1974.

A third test that could have revealed the existence of the slightest desire to find a hedge against anticipated inflation was the auction of graphics by 19th- and 20th-century masters conducted on May 13 by Eric Buffetaud.

It belongs to the early archaic Greek sculpture — the sixth century highly desirable period. It is a rarity. Weighing against the nose and chin and a one eyelid. All told, this good piece for sophisticated with moderate means.

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# Will Nelly Kaplan 'Go Hollywood'?



After years in France, director Nelly Kaplan now has her eye on Hollywood.

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**P**ARIS — "Those who can do. Those who can't, criticize," runs the old saw. It is refuted once again by Nelly Kaplan, a film critic successfully turned filmmaker.

This tall, graceful, green-eyed beauty from Buenos Aires came to Paris at 20 as a representative of the Argentine cinematheque to an international congress in 1954. She decided to stay on, supporting herself by writing reviews for South American publications. Today, she is in the front ranks of French cineastes and is Hollywood bound after her inspection of the Cannes festival.

She looks more like a movie actress than a movie director, but it is a script of hers that brought the California offer. "I didn't know a soul when I arrived here, but by luck, chance or destiny, I was soon in the midst of artistic circles," she said, outlining her aesthetic adventures in Paris.

"One day I went to a pre-Colombian art exhibition. The gallery was almost deserted, and as I was making notes a man spoke to me and we started discussing the exhibition. He was Andre Breton, the founder of the Surrealists.

We became friends and he introduced me to other survivors of the movement, among them Philippe Soupault, and they took me up.

"A second smile of fortune was my meeting Abel Gance, one of the cinema's great pioneers. I had studied fragments of his famous 'Napoleon' at the Buenos Aires cinematheque and when he invited me on the set of 'La Tour de Nesle' I watched the shooting everyday. My intense interest led him to take me on as an assistant.

"Gance taught me all the practical things, what to do, and I taught myself what not to do. I was his assistant for the next 10 years and collaborated on two films; as editor and part director of 'Austerlitz,' a vast epic in his characteristic manner and about which I wrote a book and then, as second-unit director on his 'Cyrano et d'Artagan'."

Kaplan made a series of short documentaries for her formal directorial debut — on Abel Gance, on Gustave Moreau, the 19th-century visionary painter, on the engraver, Rudolphe Bredin. Another, 'Dessins et Merveilles,' reproduces Victor Hugo's sketches. They have been widely seen and praised, but her 'La Source, la Femme Aimee,' based on Andre Masson's secret notebook of erotic drawings, was censored and the original remains uncovered.

Some Masson drawings illustrate a collection of baroque stories she has written under the pseudonym, Belem, for which Philippe Soupault wrote a preface and which vaguely suggest Rachilde, an audacious early 20th-century novelist whom Kaplan admires.

Her hour-long film, 'Le Regard Picasso,' was awarded the Golden Lion of the 1967 Venice Film Festival. It was released on the artist's 55th birthday.

She is a dedicated feminist and believes that after 40,000 years of subjection (the estimate is hers) women must have revenge to regain their strength again. In an interview she mentioned the retaliation she practices on the screen.

"My 'Papa Les Petits Bateaux,' was a cartoon and a comedy," she explained. "On the spur of the moment I added a scene in which the girl takes revenge on the man by putting make-up on him. It was something I needed to add — it was an instinct stronger than myself. It had nothing to do with the story."

Her first full-length feature, 'La Fiancée du Pirate,' which enjoyed great success in the United States as 'A Very Curious Girl,' followed the Picasso documentary. It was written in collaboration with Claude Mokovsky, an avant-garde screen auteur, whom she met when they were trapped in a stalled elevator. They now share an apartment on the top of a Champs-Elysees office building and have written two scenarios together.

"A 'Very Curious Girl' is itself quite curious; the story of an excluded young woman of a small provincial town who undermines the local authority and upsets the local economy. The theme is revolt, but its tone is not hysterical. It is marked with an insolent, sardonic humor. Its novelty brought it both critical and commercial success, establishing Kaplan as an uncommonly gifted director.

"Papa Les Petits Bateaux," in which the kidnapped daughter of an American millionaire outwits her bungling captors, also reveals her ironic, satirical bent, while her sharp, tonic irony sparkles in the later 'Nea,' a fable about a 16-year-old maiden who writes pornographic novels and her induction into a more realistic romance. As both author and filmmaker, Kaplan has what the screen lacks most these days: fresh, provocative ideas.

Her latest, 'Charles et Lucie,' is once more something different, the trials of a middle-aged married couple. It is this script that provoked American producers to invite Kaplan to Los Angeles, to discuss its adaptation into an American film. Middle-aged American stars are hungry for well-written roles, Kaplan is going to Hollywood, but one can safely predict that she will not "go Hollywood."

# Thirty Years of Cahiers du Cinema

by Fabrice Ziolkowski

**P**ARIS — It was, by anyone's assessment, a stellar evening. More than a thousand members of France's film community — actors, filmmakers, critics — gathered at Paris' chic Brasserie Bofinger on April 22 to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the film magazine Cahiers du Cinema.

Jean-Luc Godard, Eric Rohmer, Marguerite Duras, Jacques Tati and Dominique Sanda were among those who had come to celebrate with champagne and a 6-by-4-foot cake topped with a sculpture representing a scene from Hitchcock's "Rear Window" — complete with James Stewart and Grace Kelly in marzipan. For the review's current editors, it was a resounding triumph after a decade of political turmoil.

Even though it has a circulation of only 15,000, it is no secret that Cahiers du Cinema is still the most influential film magazine. Since its inception in April 1951, the review can be credited with a host of achievements, not least of which are the recognition of American cinema as a legitimate art form, the creation of the "auteur theory" and the promotion of a new form of filmmaking in France that became known as the New Wave.

The magazine has published some of the most informed and critically innovative reflections on the medium — interviews, essays, reviews — by leading writers in the field, writers who often crossed the line into filmmaking themselves: Francois Truffaut, Godard,

It was a specifically French phenomenon, the postwar cinephilia that so marked these young writers. Four years of German occupation had prevented the distribution of American films in France, so the backlog of production from the early 1940s (films like "The Maltese Falcon") hit Paris screens in force right after the war.

For French society at the time, going to the movies was almost a necessary form of escape, much as it had been for Americans during the Depression. A country with an established sense of film culture (it claims the invention of commercial film by the Lumiere brothers in 1895), postwar France saw a spectacular growth of the cine-club circuit and the emergence of another great French institution, the review of another great French institution, the Cahiers du Cinema, whose director, Henri Langlois, assembled the largest collection of films in the world.

Film lore has it that Langlois himself once had to give chase to a young Francois Truffaut, who was hiding in the Cinematheque to see the next show for free. This is the atmosphere in which the writers of Cahiers du Cinema developed their ideas and their all-consuming love for celluloid. Jacques Rivette, a filmmaker and former Cahiers editor, is still reputed to see three films a day. His motto? "One must see everything!"

It was Francois Truffaut who outlined what is now known as the "auteur theory" in a landmark 1954 article entitled "A Certain Tendency of French Cinema." The director of a film is the driving force behind all of its creative elements. It is the director who translates the elements of the scenario into his own cinematic style, and so the product of the enterprise of filmmaking is a work of a specific author, whose style is apparent despite production restraints, tiny budgets or overbearing studio heads.

The theory has permeated the writing in Cahiers and has influenced film criticism ever since. Cahiers' pantheon of auteurs includes Hitchcock, Hawks, Chaplin, Renoir, Cocteau and of course, Orson Welles, who, having directed "Citizen Kane" at the age of 25, became an inspiration to the young writers.

It was not until Cahiers wrote about Hitchcock in the early 1950s that he was considered more than just a competent craftsman. Cahiers pronounced him a master of an art form. The tribute given to him by the American Film In-



Andre Bazin.

**Cahiers' editors celebrate 324th issue**

think-tank and a springboard for what is known as the New Wave. The dramatic leap from film critic to filmmaker is best illustrated by Truffaut. After being expelled from Cannes Film Festival in 1957 as a "journalist," Truffaut made a triumphant return to Cannes as a director in 1959.

That, festival was the consecration. Cahiers writers as filmmakers with the support of Truffaut's "400 Blows," the first in a series of semi-autobiographical films featuring character of Antoine Doinel (incarnate Jean-Pierre L aud). The following year marked the feature debut of Godard's "Breathless," the story of a young American woman (Jean Seberg) in Paris who supports herself by hawking the New Herald Tribune on the Champs-Elysees who lives a bohemian life with Jean-Paul Monda (a Godard discovery).

Cahiers editors Jacques Rivette and Rohmer followed with their own innovative and successful — films like Rivette's "Longtemps que Us" and Rohmer's "My Night at Maud's."

The 1960s for Cahiers meant the discovery of Brazil's cinema nova (Glauber Rocha), Japan's Mitoguchi and Ozu Yasujiro. Cahiers mobilized the film community, the world when, in February 1968, Henri Malraux — three months before the



Francois Truffaut.

the theory has permeated the writing in Cahiers and has influenced film criticism ever since. Cahiers' pantheon of auteurs includes Hitchcock, Hawks, Chaplin, Renoir, Cocteau and of course, Orson Welles, who, having directed "Citizen Kane" at the age of 25, became an inspiration to the young writers.

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# Bertolucci (Continued from page 7W)

ian cinema, with self-conscious sensitivity taking the place of pyrotechnic neo-realism. Critics and juries abroad saw this. But Bertolucci thinks that the influence of Jean-Luc Godard hampered his recognition in Italy, where critics called "Partner" a "spaghetti Godard," and said it was "intellectually ingenious."

Today, he says, "I don't think you can make revolutions with films... You can at the most make a modest contribution along political lines. But the concept of the artist as a propagator of a particular political idea strikes me as Stalinist."

Is he a Marxist? "Yes, if one accepts the possibility of being a Marxist, Italian-style."

In 1969, unable to resolve his conflicts, he turned to psychoanalysis, which has increasingly permeated his pictures. This was evident first with "The Spider's Stratagem," where the protagonist was much like the young man of "Revolution," trying to avoid the snares and pitfalls of bourgeois life.

The following year, 1970, Bertolucci became internationally known with "The Conformist," about a weak young man in the toils of Fascist decadence. It won him an Oscar nomination for best screenplay and an American film critic's award for best director.

In 1973 he received another Oscar nomination for "Last Tango in Paris." The sexually exuberant picture provoked disputes all over the world, was subjected to ruthless cutting in various countries, was banned in some and was even banned by court order in Italy. "It was my first brush with censorship," he says, "a terrible experience. Yet it was hailed as a notable breakthrough. "The most powerfully erotic movie ever made," Pauline Kael wrote.

The director's preoccupation with politics again became evident in 1975, when he made

"1900." This story of rural life and peasant revolution in Italy was generally considered impressive and lurid in the first half and too ideologically dogmatic in the second.

It was his first picture for a major U.S. studio, to be followed by two others. How has it worked? "I had fewer production problems," he says, "than I had with Italians. Except that my original version of '1900' wasn't shown in the two countries for which I ideally made the picture, the United States and Russia."

The 1979 Venice Film Festival premiered "La Luna," where he had inserted not only relationships as seen from his psychoanalytical perspective but his feelings on the generation gap. Why? "The war between the generations is always with us. It's the deadliest war of all."

This obviously refers to one of the things that sent him into analysis. Has it helped? "Yes," he says. "I used to be as hermetic as my films. With analysis, I became more open and so have my pictures. I have less fear of people and therefore less fear of the audience."

What made him begin analysis? "I was living with a woman who was in analysis, and it's usually thought that when one partner is, the other should, too. There was also the convergence of two needs: communicating with other people and with the public through my films."

Does crisis help a creative person? "Of course, crisis or repression frequently stimulate creativity. But that's malicious. I'd have to be more masochistic to follow the principle."

Still undergoing analysis? "Yes," Freudian? Yes, he replies, as if no other type existed. And now his allusions to political situations, to his role as director and his explanation of "The Tragedy of a Ridiculous Man" reveal an almost religious appreciation of psychoanalysis.

In the film, a son is kidnapped and the fa-

ther tries to turn the situation to his own advantage, especially when he learns the son is dead.

"The picture is not necessarily a tragedy, and the man may not be ridiculous. But we're all a little ridiculous. We live in times of tragedy, and the reality which smoothers us makes us tragic; in the measure in which we are tragic, we're ridiculous, and vice versa."

Does it have the sense of history he wants to show? "Yes," he answers, "For instance, at one moment, the worker-priest says, 'I almost seem as if we are the real terrorists — without doing anything — otherwise who are we?' To which the fiancée of the kidnapped son says, 'We're proletarians swimming under water.'"

Bertolucci, re-enacting the scene, adds, "I believe that today we're holding our breath, swimming under the liquid surface of history, coming up occasionally for air."

There is general agreement that he is a natural filmmaker. He is known for his tracking shots and use of the dolly. The camera seems to glide through the film following the action, weaving in and out until it becomes a character in the film, "an invisible one — it also possibly represents my jealousy of the actors."

Is he a frustrated actor? "Not exactly. But just as the camera is an extension of my ego, I would like to take part as an actor too. I know that my brother Giovanni, who is also my producer, has said I'm volupitous with the camera. That's true. Rapport with the camera is almost sexual in that it concerns the relationship between the director and his partner, the public."

"After all, what's the aim of a movie? To give pleasure, and possibly identification of pleasure. Seen larger, it includes such intense feelings as sorrow and, of course, anger."

# Cahiers own "auteurs," from top left: Godard, Truffaut, Rohmer and Chabrol.



Cahiers own "auteurs," from top left: Godard, Truffaut, Rohmer and Chabrol.

stitute in 1979 came as a final recognition which had begun in the pages of Cahiers 25 years earlier.

Cahiers' impact extended beyond national boundaries. In 1966, Andrew Sarris, the Village Voice film critic, spent a year as editor of a U.S. edition of Cahiers, in which he continued to espouse the auteur theory. Today, in the United States, most film critics feel compelled to review new films from auteur directors. The reviews of Vincent Canby, Pauline Kael, Penelope Gilliat and Charles Champlin are all laced with auteurism.

The world film industry has also capitalized on the notion; it is now a marketing tool, especially at festivals like Cannes: Directors are stars in their own right, personalities, pop heroes, cult figures. Film enthusiasts anxiously await the release of the next "Fellini."

However, now that this concept has become established, it is also being abused. The fiasco of Michael Cimino's \$35 million "Heaven's Gate" has called into question the all-powerful role of the director; there is now much discussion in the industry about tighter budget controls and greater executive supervision on the set.

Nevertheless, it is clear that Cahiers changed the course of French film history. It became a

events. After six weeks of violent demonstrations, marches and an international protest campaign led by Cahiers, Langlois was reinstated as director of the Cinematheque.

In the early 1970s, Cahiers turned radical left, publishing austere articles on Marxist-Leninist aesthetic theories. It debated the role of film as a political tool, the cultural revolution patterned after the one in China. The immediate industry consequences were a sharp drop in readership and influence. Cahiers fell on hard times: In 1974, it managed to publish only five of its 12 issues.

Since 1976, Cahiers has returned to a pluralistic stance. It has dropped political concerns to Bazin's preoccupation: What cinema? Despite the pervasive crisis in the industry, the review has tripled its circulation in the last two years, branched out into publishing and has even sponsored "Sema" (United States), to showcase films by new talents.

As Cahiers du Cinema "puts to bed" No. 323-326 this month, the Cinematheque de France is presenting through May a series of 30 films which have marked the evolution of the review. The screenings come as a tribute from one institution to another.

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Page 11 Saturday-Sunday, May 16-17, 1981

**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**Seeking to Acquire United Artists**

**NEW YORK** — Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film Co. said Friday it has begun discussions to acquire United Artists from Transamerica. It was advised by Transamerica that Transamerica directors at the United Artists deal at a board meeting next week. No details of the proposed transaction.

**Expects Little From OPEC Meeting**

**WASHINGTON** — Exxon President Clifton C. Garvin Jr. told the annual meeting of the OPEC meeting in Geneva on May 25 to expect little change in world oil prices currently marked by overproduction and falling prices. Garvin, Exxon USA president, said Exxon had not followed eight or more other U.S. oil companies that this week reduced prices to \$22 a barrel. He said Exxon was willing to pay for crude from domestic fields. He declined to say whether Exxon might reduce prices soon.

**Wants to Sell Turbine Unit to Caterpillar**

**CHICAGO** — International Harvester has agreed to sell its Solar Turbine Division to Caterpillar Tractor for \$505 million in cash. The sale is subject to government approval. Harvester, which has stopped paying all its maturing short-term debts, is restructuring \$4.9 billion in outstanding loans, said a spokesman. The sale would be used to reduce the company's short-term debt. Harvester's turbine unit, which usually accounts for about 4 percent of Harvester's revenues, had sales of \$344 million in fiscal 1980, the first quarter this year.

**Laughlin, National Raise Steel Prices**

**NEW YORK** — Jones & Laughlin Steel and National Steel have followed the lead of other steelmakers in announcing price increases. Laughlin, the nation's third-largest steel company, did not raise its prices, but some customers said they were similar to those of other steelmakers. National, the No. 6 U.S. steelmaker, said only that it would raise its prices with increases announced previously by other companies.

**Metropolitan Optimistic on U.K., Firm**

**NEW YORK** — Grand Metropolitan is optimistic that conditions in Britain will improve later this year and the company will continue to expand. The company earlier reported pretax profit for the half-year ended in March of \$68.8 million after \$61.2 million in the same previous year.

**Denominated Accounts in Luxembourg**

**LUXEMBOURG** — Banque Generale du Luxembourg said it will offer denominated accounts in gold, which it said would be the first Luxembourg account of its kind. The bank said Friday that the new accounts are aimed at all with a minimum 10 grams per transaction.

**Commission to Seek Continued Steel-Coil Curb**

**BRUSSELS** — The EEC Commission will propose a one-year extension of its control over the export of steel coils to the EEC market, industry Commission spokesman Davignon said Friday. He told a press conference the failure of the West German steel company Kloeckner-Werke to agree to a voluntary export curbs on production cuts for coil necessitated the extension beyond the end of June. Coil, a basic steel product used widely in the automobile industry, accounts for more than 40 percent of finished production on the EEC market. West German steelmakers Thursday expelled Kloeckner-Werke from their association partly as a result of the firm's blocking of the voluntary pact on steel output cuts. Kloeckner-Werke already was on suspension, since last September, for refusing to provide information and pay membership fees. The association's members had been considering expulsion of Kloeckner-Werke before it blocked the agreement on output cuts, a spokesman said. Mr. Davignon said the commission's imposition of mandatory production quotas, applied for the first time last October, had stopped falling prices but the crisis in the industry persisted. "The first six months of 1981 will probably be the six worst months in the history of the European steel industry," he said. The commission had announced earlier in the week that, with the exception of coil, it would end its emergency management of EEC steel production at the end of June and hand it back to Eurofer, the steelmakers' association accounting for about 80 percent of EEC production.

**Automakers Japan Must Car Exports**

**WASHINGTON** — A panel of West European manufacturers said that the need for Japan to export cars to Europe was less than ever, sources in the industry said. The Japanese Manufacturers Association meeting in Paris that day said its exports to Europe were down 17.3 percent in April from 167,463 units in March. Nissan's exports to Europe were down 17.3 percent in April from 121,000 units. The panel said its exports to EEC were down 17.3 percent in April from 14,154 units.

**British Torpedo Manufacturer Puts U.S. Firms on Defensive**

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

**PORTSMOUTH, England** — The United States' traditional dominance of a small but lucrative part of the world defense market — the manufacture of torpedoes for underwater warfare — has been challenged by a British electronics company that says it has developed a new generation of "clever" torpedoes. The British development comes at a time when the navies of the non-Communist world are preparing to place orders for a new generation of torpedoes, which defense experts estimate could bring manufacturers as much as \$16 billion worth of new business over the next 20 years. The challenger is the Marconi Co., which after nearly 12 years and \$400 million of research, has developed a new generation of torpedoes that "think" as they swim, a feat Marconi executives say is 5 to 10 years ahead of U.S. technology. In general, U.S. makers dispute that claim by Marconi. Spokesmen for both Gould of Cleveland and Honeywell said, however, that they could not provide details about the performance capabilities of their torpedoes because of constraints imposed by their contracts with the Defense Department. Don Evans, head of Marconi's underwater weapons division, which developed the new torpedo, said, "Most of the free world's torpedo inventory is growing old and increasingly ineffective against the Soviet Union's new fast, deep-diving submarines." He added that "clever" torpedoes were the natural replacement.

Marconi's first fully tested "clever" torpedo is a lightweight one called Sting Ray. Designed to hunt submarines, it can be launched from helicopters, aircraft or surface ships. A Sting Ray can dive more than 3,000 feet into the ocean, far deeper than any submarine. It can identify, track and destroy its prey automatically. Marconi estimates the non-Communist market for these lightweight torpedoes at around 24,000 units over the next 20 years, worth an estimated \$12 billion. In addition, the company expects non-Communist navies to demand a similar replacement for 2,500 of their heavyweight torpedoes, which have a longer range, travel faster and are fired by submarines at other submarines or surface ships. This market is projected at about \$4 billion. "Our target at Marconi is to get 30 percent of the world light torpedo market and about 25 percent of the heavyweight market," Mr. Evans said. Marconi calculates that the U.S. Mark 46 torpedo, built by Honeywell, makes up 80 percent of non-Communist lightweight torpedo stocks, while the U.S. Mark 37 torpedo, built by Northrop and Westinghouse, and the newer Mark 48 built by Gould have about 30 percent of the heavyweight market. The British Navy and Air Force have already placed orders for Marconi's lightweight Sting Ray. Marconi has also developed a prototype "clever" heavyweight torpedo, known simply as the 7525, which it now wants to sell to the British Navy's submarine fleet to replace the present armory of aged Tigerfish torpedoes. The 7525 has already set a world speed record for torpedoes of 80 miles an hour. But to complete development, Marconi needs another \$300 million of scarce government funds. And this has given U.S. torpedo manufacturers a chance to compete. Earlier this year, Marconi sales team visited the British Defense Ministry with an offer to sell to the British submarine fleet a



Helicopter drops a Marconi torpedo.

new version of Gould's Mark 48 heavyweight torpedo, which they said was almost as smart as Marconi's 7525. At around \$500,000 each, the price is about what Marconi plans to charge. But the U.S. government would pay all research and development costs, saving Britain the extra \$300 million needed to complete Marconi's heavyweight torpedo. In addition, about 30 percent of the construction would be done in Britain, where unemployment is high, with Marconi building much of the sophisticated guidance system. Marconi executives are incensed by the U.S. move. "If Britain bought an American heavyweight, it would look like a vote of confidence in its own torpedo industry and would damage our chances of selling even the lightweight Sting Ray abroad," said Mr. Evans, adding that much of the same technology is used both in the lightweight and heavyweight torpedoes at Marconi.

**Regan Holds Prices on Paris Bourse Take Sharp Slide**

**Talks With Matthoefer**

**FRANKFURT** — High U.S. interest rates are neither an objective nor an expected result of President Regan's economic recovery program, U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Friday in a statement issued with West German Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer. A statement said U.S. interest rates "are expected to decline as monetary growth and inflationary expectations recede."

They agreed fighting inflation and restoring growth continue as the world's top priorities, the statement added. It said Mr. Regan explained U.S. fiscal and monetary policies to Mr. Matthoefer and reported on progress in implementing the Reagan economic program. Mr. Regan told his West German counterpart that he did not think the strong dollar will have an adverse impact on U.S. exports for the time being. Mr. Matthoefer told reporters after the meeting that he had told Mr. Regan the dollar's value against the Deutsche mark is currently too high, but he did not give any indication of what he believes the current value of the dollar against the mark should be.

The two ministers also discussed matters related to the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and balance of payments financing, the statement said. The two agreed on the need to maintain free trading markets and to resist all protectionist pressure. Before the meeting, Mr. Regan said U.S. interest rates are at or somewhere near their peak. He was in Frankfurt for talks with Mr. Matthoefer before going to the Middle East for the annual meeting of the joint U.S.-Saudi Commission on Economic Cooperation.

Following talks in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, Mr. Regan goes to Libreville, Gabon, for a meeting of the International Monetary Fund's interim committee.

**Venezuela to Propose OPEC Price Freeze**

**CARACAS** — Venezuela will propose an oil price freeze for the rest of this year at the upcoming OPEC ministerial conference in Geneva, its energy and mines minister, Humberto Calderon, said Friday. Oil ministers from Qatar and the United Arab Emirates have also called for such a freeze. He estimated that this year's world oil oversupply would reach nearly 1.4 million barrels a day.

PARIS — Uncertainty over the exact date of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand's takeover kept investors on edge Friday at the end of a catastrophic week for the Paris Bourse and money markets. Five days after his victory, Mr. Mitterrand still has made no public statement on his economic policies, preferring to wait until his installation in the Elysee Palace. But just when this would take place was not clear, and the French franc late Friday slipped below its EMS floor price against the Deutsche mark. Share prices on the Bourse, though they had leveled off somewhat Thursday, tumbled sharply Friday.

The West German Bundesbank bought 43 million francs when the French unit was fixed at its EMS floor of 41.505 Deutsche marks per 100 francs Friday, down from 41.51 Thursday, dealers in Frankfurt said. Later despite Bank of France support, the franc closed Friday at 41.48 DM per 100 francs. French money market dealers said they do not rule out a further rise in French interest rates from their current record levels. Many operators believe rates may have leveled off at 18 percent, but others believe further pressure on the franc is probable in the coming weeks.

The franc gained on the U.S. dollar here Friday, climbing three centimes to 5.53. The French currency started the week at 5.47. Dealers had hoped the uncertainty about the transfer of power would be cleared up Friday morning by the Constitutional Council, the watchdog body that met to declare Mr. Mitterrand's election official. But council President Roger Frey said only that the mandate of defeated President Valery Giscard d'Estaing would end at midnight on May 23 at the latest. Mr. Frey later paid a visit to Mr. Mitterrand to discuss the transfer of power, but neither man issued a statement afterward. Following widespread press criticism of what commentators called the unnecessarily long handover period, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing Thursday wrote a letter to his successor.

The outgoing president, who had earlier announced he would chair a final meeting of his Cabinet May 20, offered in the letter to transfer power on May 19 — the anniversary of his own election victory in 1974. But he said he would defer to the Constitutional Council's decision, a sentiment echoed by Mr. Mitterrand, and no decision was announced. Rumors spread across the floor of the Bourse Friday that exchange control measures and other steps

would be cleared up Friday morning by the Constitutional Council, the watchdog body that met to declare Mr. Mitterrand's election official. But council President Roger Frey said only that the mandate of defeated President Valery Giscard d'Estaing would end at midnight on May 23 at the latest. Mr. Frey later paid a visit to Mr. Mitterrand to discuss the transfer of power, but neither man issued a statement afterward. Following widespread press criticism of what commentators called the unnecessarily long handover period, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing Thursday wrote a letter to his successor.

Other losers were Paribas, down 8 percent, Revillon, down 8 percent, Radat, down 8.7 percent, Thomson-Brandt, off 7.9 percent, Esso, down 9 percent, Jean LeFebvre, off 9 percent, and BIS, down 9.5 percent. Prices of some stocks, however, rose. These included SNB, Hechete, Metallurgique Nonnandit, Dollfus-Mieg and Fraissinet.

**W. German Prices Rise**

**WIESBADEN, West Germany** — The West German producer price index rose 1 percent in April, up 6.8 percent from April, 1980, the federal statistics office said Friday. The index, base 1976, stood at 124.5 in March. In March the index showed a 7 percent year-on-year increase.

**CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for May 15, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	G.W.	S.F.	S.P.	O.R.
Amsterdam	3.2645	2.299	11.25	46.20	2.2295	14.651	6.877	12.181	25.50
Brussels (1st)	37.075	77.21	16.295	67.6	2.2795	14.651	6.877	12.181	25.50
Frankfurt	2.299	4.76	—	41.505	2.272	—	—	—	—
London (1st)	2.277	—	4.77	11.587	2.2725	—	—	—	—
Holland	14.428	2.272	67.26	265.9	47.45	38.52	132.79	18.24	—
New York	—	—	—	6.678	0.172	—	—	—	—
Paris	5.54	11.805	76.17	—	4.848	—	—	—	—
Zurich	2.2625	4.775	19.752	77.276	—	—	—	—	—
ECU	1.127	0.571	5.553	1.126	41	2.816	41.204	2.271	7.916

Dollar Values

	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.
Canada	0.8081	0.1018	1.0000	1.0000	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449
Australia	1.627	0.6045	1.0000	1.0000	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449
Switzerland	1.4756	0.6756	1.0000	1.0000	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449
Denmark	1.366	0.732	1.0000	1.0000	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449
France	6.5595	1.545	1.0000	1.0000	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449
Italy	1.366	0.732	1.0000	1.0000	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449
Spain	166.371	3.663	1.0000	1.0000	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449
Japan	360.71	2.463	1.0000	1.0000	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449
West Germany	1.936	0.517	1.0000	1.0000	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449
U.K.	2.272	0.439	1.0000	1.0000	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449	0.4449

**Prices Rise on NYSE; Money Supply Surges**

**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Friday in a rally sparked by investor hopes interest rates may be nearing a peak soon. Trading was moderate.

A continuing growth in the nation's money supply as reported by the Federal Reserve Board late Friday, however, indicated that interest rates would remain high for at least the near term. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 5.31 points Thursday, was closed up 12.88 points to 985.95. Advances led declines, 923-533, among the 1,841 issues traded on the New York exchange. The NYSE volume was 45.46 million shares, compared with 42.75 million traded Thursday.

Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Analysts said the Dow average had dropped more than 60 points over the past three weeks as interest rates rose and many investors found stocks selling at relatively cheap prices. Brokers said the relatively light turnover indicates that institutions are taking a cautious approach until they can get a clearer picture on the course of interest rates and the economy.

**U.S. Output Up in April, Fed Reports**

**WASHINGTON** — Industrial production in the United States edged up in April, rising 0.4 percent with a push from continued strength in auto production, the Federal Reserve reported Friday. The report said the increase would have been about 0.3 percent higher except for production losses resulting from the coal strike. Output gains outside the auto industry would have raised the index 0.3 percent by themselves, a Fed economist added.

The production index has now declined once and recorded three small-to-moderate gains in the first four months of this year after gaining 1 percent or more in each of the last five months of 1980 as the economy recovered from recession. The new report seemed to be in line with many economists' forecasts that the economy may remain sluggish or decline in coming months but that no new major recession is likely. The new report also revised upward the previously reported February and March figures. February's decline was 0.1 percent rather than 0.4 percent, and March's gain was 0.5 percent rather than 0.4 percent, it said.

The new April production index — 152.8 on a 1967 base — is 3 percent above the level for April, 1980, and 0.5 percent below the peak recorded in March, 1979. In April, the report said, "production of home goods such as appliances edged off, but output of consumer non-durable goods advanced further."

"Production of business equipment — particularly manufacturing, commercial and building and mining equipment — increased sharply in both March and April," the report said. The dollar closed mixed against major currencies in nervous European trading Friday. Dealers said the nervousness was caused mainly by uncertainty about what the U.S. money supply data would show when it was released later in the day. The dollar closed in Europe at 2.31 Deutsche marks, up from 2.3090 late Thursday, and at 2.0685 Swiss francs, down from 2.0822. The British pound strengthened to \$2.0717 from \$2.066.

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**International** Société Anonyme  
Registered Office: Luxembourg - 2, Boulevard Royal  
R.C. Luxembourg B - 8734  
Messrs. shareholders are invited to attend on Wednesday, June 3, 1981, at 10 a.m., at the registered office in Luxembourg, 2, Boulevard Royal, the  
**Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders**  
with the following agenda:  
Total statement of the Articles of Incorporation in order to adopt an official text in English and to introduce several amendments thereto.  
Shareholders may on and after May 16, 1981, inspect the English text of the restated articles of incorporation and its French translation at the Company's registered office or at the principal office of the following banks:  
— in Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg (Luxembourg);  
— in Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milano), Banca C. Steinhilber & C. (Firenze), Banca d'America e d'Italia (Milano), Banca del Monte di Credito di Pavia (Pavia), Banca Lombarda di Depositi e Conti Correnti (Milano), Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (Roma), Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (Roma), Banca Popolare di Novara (Novara), Banca Popolare di Sondrio (Sondrio), Banca Subalpina (Milano), Banco Ambrosiano (Milano), Banca di Napoli (Napoli), Banco di Roma (Roma), Banco di Sicilia (Roma), Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde (Milano), Cassa di Risparmio di Torino (Torino), Credito Commerciale (Milano), Credito Italiano (Milano), Credito Varesino (Varese), Istituto Bancario Italiano (Milano), Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino (Torino), Montedison (Milano), Siena (Milano);  
— in Switzerland: Credit Suisse (Zurich);  
— in France: Lazard Freres & Cie. (Paris);  
— in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank (Frankfurt);  
— in Great Britain: S.G. Warburg & Co. (London), Lazard Freres & Co. (London);  
— in the Netherlands: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank (Amsterdam);  
— in Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert (Bruxelles).  
Messrs. shareholders are also invited to attend on Wednesday, June 3, at 11 a.m., at the registered office in Luxembourg, 2, Boulevard Royal, the  
**Annual general meeting of shareholders**  
with the following agenda:  
1. Directors' Report.  
2. Statutory Auditor's Report.  
3. Approval of the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 1980.  
4. Appropriation of the 1980 net income.  
5. Discharge of Directors and Statutory Auditor.  
6. Directors' and Statutory Auditor's fees for the year ended December 31, 1980.  
7. Determination of the number of Directors and election of Directors and Statutory Auditor.  
In order to be able to attend the extraordinary and the ordinary general meetings holders of bearer shares will have to deposit their bearer shares five clear days before the date of the two meetings, at the registered office of the Company or with any office of the above named banks.  
Holders of registered shares will have to inform the Company within the same time lapse of their intention to attend the meeting.  
For the extraordinary meeting of shareholders there is a quorum of at least 50% of the shares of the Company in issue, and the resolutions will require the concurrence of two-thirds of the total number of shares represented at the meeting.  
For the annual meeting of shareholders no quorum is required and the resolutions will be taken by a majority of shares represented at the meeting, subject to voting restrictions imposed by law.  
Shareholders may, on and after May 16, 1981, inspect at the registered office of the Company the annual report and the text of the proposed resolutions.  
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Conoco Challenges Dome on Tax Risk

By Robert J. Cole

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Conoco, vigorously opposing a bid by Dome Petroleum to acquire Conoco's 53-percent interest in Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas, challenged Dome late Thursday to indemnify it against any tax liability if Conoco accepted the Dome offer.

Dome has been contending that Conoco would not be subject to a capital gains tax if it accepted the Dome proposal because of the way it was constructed. Conoco argues that the deal is taxable.

In a message to John P. Gallagher, chairman of Dome, Ralph E. Bailey, Conoco's chairman, said his company's tax lawyers had been unable to get Dome's tax lawyers to concede that there were "no significant tax risks." But, he wrote Mr. Gallagher, "You are free to avoid the tax question by offering to indemnify Conoco against any tax liability."

There was no immediate response from Dome to the Conoco challenge.

Earlier in the day, Wall Street investment bankers who analyzed the tax aspects with their own lawyers had given Dome the edge in winning a bidding battle now under way between Dome and Husky Oil, also fighting to get control of Hudson's Bay.

If Conoco sold to the wrong bidder, analysts contended, it might have to pay a capital gains tax estimated at \$300 million. Any offer by Dome is regarded as a straight sale and, therefore, taxable. Some tax lawyers feel the Dome offer for Hudson's Bay, which involves a stock swap, is not

a sale and, therefore, less likely to be taxed.

After jumping nearly \$4 on Wednesday, Hudson's Bay stock rose only 50 cents Thursday, to \$79.50, because of the uncertainty. Conoco slipped 25 cents on Wednesday but picked up more than \$1 Thursday, to close at \$54.75. Dome Petroleum rose \$2.75 on Wednesday and \$2.375 Thursday, to close at \$89.875.

Dome touched off the battle earlier this month when it offered to buy 13 percent of Conoco for \$910 million. It said it might buy as much as 20 percent so that it could add that much of Conoco's profits to its own. Dome stressed that it did not want control of Conoco; rather it was seeking a way to swap the stock for the Conoco block in Hudson's Bay, without Conoco's having to pay a capital gains tax.

Although Dome did not say how much it would offer for the Hudson's Bay block, it suggested that the offer was "grossly inadequate." It added Tuesday that it was negotiating with others to sell the Hudson's Bay shares. By late Wednesday, Husky identified itself as one of the others, but said that "no un-

derstandings or agreements" had been reached.

Dome is known to have asked Conoco to supply it with inside information supplied to other bidders, but Conoco is understood to have refused unless Dome withdrew its tender offer.

But Dome President William Richards said late Friday that for Dome to accept the information from Conoco under those terms would be tantamount to withdrawing the offer.

Mr. Gallagher had written earlier to Mr. Bailey, asking for an immediate meeting "to reach an agreement," and said that he was prepared to add cash to whatever amount of stock Dome would offer for the Hudson's Bay block. Adding a new element, he said that even if Conoco sold its Hudson's Bay block to someone else, it "would not necessarily lead to the withdrawal of our tender offer."

Mr. Bailey replied that Conoco, "in light of [its] capital program and other considerations," preferred a cash transaction, but he assailed Mr. Gallagher's remark about not necessarily withdrawing its tender as one that "raises serious questions as to the true motivation of your actions."

Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas has assets of \$1.2 billion. Its reserves are estimated at 322 million barrels of oil and natural gas in Canada and worldwide.

U.S. Money Funds Decline After 17 Weeks' Growth

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After 17 consecutive weeks of growth, the total assets of the money market funds have started to decline, the Investment Company Institute has reported.

The dip in assets of the 117 money funds reflects the shift by investors of cash into competing financial instruments, whose yields are currently higher than those of the funds because of the recent rise in interest rates.

"The expected has happened," said Alfred P. Johnson, chief economist for the institute, a Washington-based trade association for mutual funds. "Investors, especially institutions, with the wherewithal to participate directly in the money markets, get higher yields are doing so," the economist added.

6-Month Rate Better

The assets of the funds counted by the institute dropped by \$186.9 million in the week ended Wednesday. The decline actually began a week earlier, even though a slight rise was reported last week.

Thursday, the institute revised the previous week's figures because, it explained, one fund had

incorrectly reported its assets. In the earlier week, the aggregate assets of the funds fell by \$125.4 million instead of rising by \$72.6 million, as stated earlier.

The average seven-day yield on money funds in the week ended Wednesday was 15.2 percent, according to Donoghue's Money Fund Report, a newsletter. By contrast, the rate currently available on six-month savings certificates is 15.78 percent.

Money market funds invest in such short-term, fixed-income instruments as bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and Treasury securities.

Some of the securities in the funds' portfolios were purchased earlier, at the then-prevailing rates. When interest rates are rising, as they have been recently, the funds thus have lower yields than those available in the money markets.

Total fund assets now stand at \$118.1 billion, up \$43.5 billion since the beginning of the year. Earlier in the year, interest rates in the money markets were falling. Accordingly, the funds then posted higher yields than those available in the money markets, as the previously purchased securities in their portfolios carried the higher rates.

Brock Plans First Visit To Europe

By Lois Reed Munday

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — William Brock has announced that he will make his first European visit as U.S. trade representative next week in an effort to head off future confrontations with the Common Market over technology exports.

Mr. Brock, who will visit Geneva, Brussels, Bonn, Paris and London beginning Wednesday, said Thursday that part of the trip's agenda involves implementing agreements from the Tokyo Round of international trade negotiations and expanding the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

"We will be reaching for more access to other markets in everything we do from now on," Mr. Brock said.

He placed heavy emphasis on the importance of service industries, noting that two-thirds of the business the United States does falls into that category: insurance, banking, accounting, engineering and communications, for example.

"It's the biggest growth area... and it's the highest yield area," he said, adding that it generates somewhere from \$35 billion to \$65 billion worth of business annually.

U.S. Disadvantage

"Our [trading] disadvantage in this area [services] seems to be growing," Mr. Brock said.

He would like to lay the groundwork for discussions among U.S. trading partners regarding exports and imports of services, an area generally not covered by current trade agreements.

He said some parallel studies by the United States and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) will probably be necessary before discussions can begin on services trading agreements.

Productivity Rise

Earlier this spring, Mr. Brock, in a statement to the OECD, referred to the service sectors as "one of the major sources of increased productivity in our economies over the coming decade."

Thursday he said, "We have a very healthy trade with Europe." But he added, "They have economic problems that would hurt us if we let the relationship sag."

Among other topics Mr. Brock will discuss with Common Market trade officials are agricultural exports (Common Market subsidizes outstrip U.S. subsidies), steel trigger-price mechanisms, the multilateral agreement on textiles, European reaction to the Japanese auto-import problem in the United States, and U.S. trade relations with the new French government.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with multiple columns showing stock prices, changes, and market data for various sectors like 12 Month Stock, 12 Month High Low, etc.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

May 15, 1981

Table showing interest rates for various currencies: Dollar, D-Mark, Swiss Franc, Sterling, French Franc.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, May 15, 1981

Table listing floating rate notes with columns for Bank, Issuer, Maturity, and Price.

Non Banks

Table listing non-bank floating rate notes with columns for Issuer, Maturity, and Price.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, May 14, 1981

Table showing Toronto stock market data including various stock prices and market indices.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table for Pioneer Electronic showing revenue and profit for 1981 and 1980.

United States

Table for Hormel showing revenue and profit for 2nd Quarter, 1981 and 1980.

Angolan Oil to Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM — Angola has agreed to supply Tanzania with oil on favorable credit terms, the government-owned Daily News reported Friday.

The IHT maintains a sense of proportion. You'd subscribe to that, wouldn't you? Advertisement for International Herald Tribune.

Advertisement for International Herald Tribune featuring a list of countries and their subscription rates.

Advertisement for International Herald Tribune with contact information and subscription details.

Table titled 'THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER DEDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT' listing rates for various countries.

Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics.

Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics.

Tokyo Exchange

Table showing Tokyo exchange rates and market data.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table listing selected over-the-counter stocks and their prices.

Canadian Indexes

Table showing Canadian market indices.



MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for company names, stock symbols, and prices.

Chicago Futures

Table of Chicago futures prices for commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. commodity prices for items like orange juice, commercial paper, and cotton.

Market Summary

Summary table for NYSE Most Actives, showing volume and price changes for major stocks.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing the Dow Jones Industrial Average and other market indices.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones bond averages and other financial metrics.

Standard & Poors

Table of Standard & Poors stock indices and performance.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE index data and market activity.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of odd-lot trading statistics for various stocks.

American Most Actives

Table of American most active stocks and their trading volumes.

AMEX Index

Table of AMEX index data and market performance.

New York Futures

Table of New York futures prices for commodities like coffee and sugar.

London Metals Market

Table of London metals market prices for various metals.

International Monetary Market

Table of international monetary market data and exchange rates.

London Commodities

Table of London commodity prices for various goods.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices and market activity.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Table of Friday's new highs and lows for various stocks.

Cronkite, Brown at CBS

News article snippet about Cronkite and Brown at CBS.

W. Germans to Relax Control of Takeovers

News article snippet about West German takeover regulations.

Gold Options

Table of gold options prices and market data.

Valeant White Weld S.A.

News article snippet about Valeant White Weld S.A.

European Gold Markets

Table of European gold market prices and trends.

Gold Options (continued)

Continuation of gold options prices table.

Orange Juice

Table of orange juice prices.

Commercial Paper

Table of commercial paper prices.

Cotton

Table of cotton prices.

Copper

Table of copper prices.

Heating Oil

Table of heating oil prices.

Silver

Table of silver prices.

Platinum

Table of platinum prices.

Dividends

Table of dividend payments for various companies.

London Commodities

Table of London commodity prices.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices.

Cash Prices

Table of cash prices for various commodities.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Table of Friday's new highs and lows.

Commodity Indexes

Table of commodity index values.

European Gold Markets

Table of European gold market prices.

Gold Options

Table of gold options prices.

Valeant White Weld S.A.

News article snippet about Valeant White Weld S.A.

European Gold Markets

Table of European gold market prices.

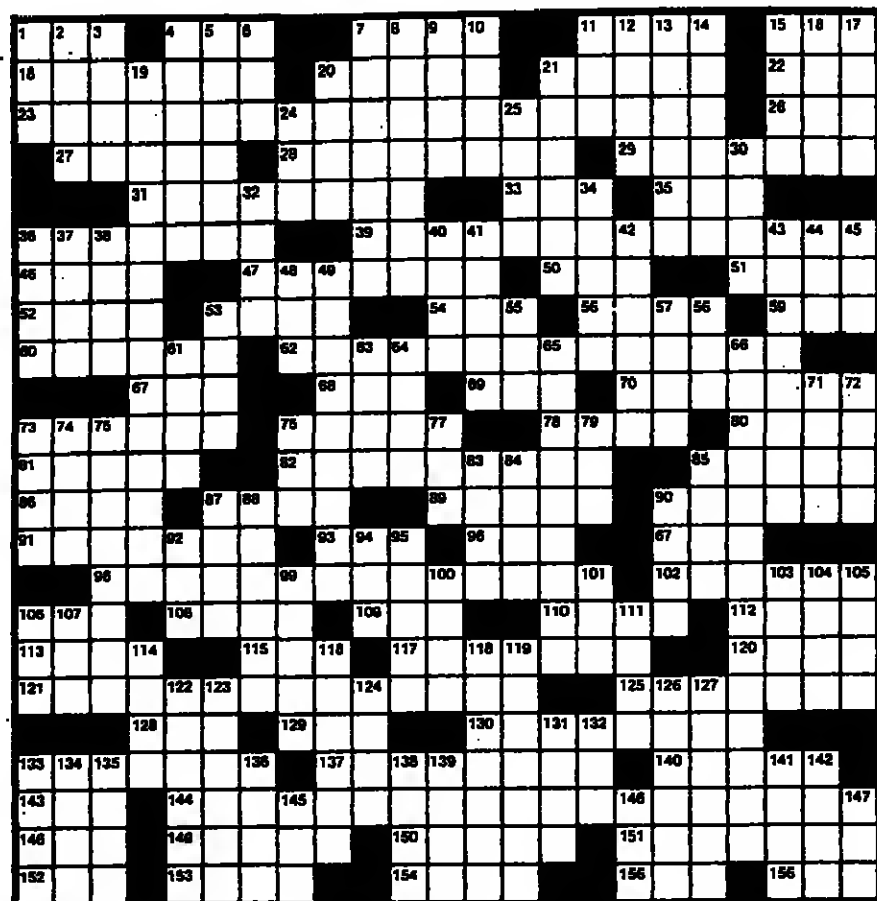
Gold Options

Table of gold options prices.



CROSSWORD PUZZLE EUGENE T. MALESKA

Biblical Baseball By Bert Rosenfield



- ACROSS
1 — matter of fact
4 — bodkins!
7 Police dept. calls
11 Shake — (get going)
15 Pipkin
18 Pools
20 Small land mass
21 Italian philosopher-historian
22 "Blue?"
23 JUDGES 15:4
26 Select for membership
27 Type of ball game
28 Of a bishop's authority
29 Seven (hybrid rose)
31 Water, figuratively
33 Hagen from Gottingen
35 Wedding report word
36 — Ike (Cliff Edwards)
39 II SAMUEL 17:20
46 Threshold
47 Former L.A. manager and family
50 Linowitz or Hurok
51 Vagrant
52 Musial
53 Nautical term
54 W. W. II agency
56 — Hills of India
59 Box-score col.
60 Eclat
62 NUMBERS 13:33
67 Le Duc — of Hanoi
68 Yugoslav city
69 U.S. missile
70 In a flutter
73 Keep — (watch closely)
78 Bear Bryant, for one
79 Outdo
80 Kin of shamrocks

- ACROSS
81 Bedouin headcords
82 NUMBERS 11:32
85 Richter-scale item
86 " —
87 Many-headed missile
88 One of the Cyclopes
89 Axis title, with "Der"
91 Diplomatic conflict
93 Bankbook entry: Abbr.
96 Sash for Suzuki
97 Creek
98 LEVITICUS 20:23
102 Rejoice
104 " — companion
106 " — fishin' "
109 Drop a pop
110 Dawnlake
112 Pattern of metalware
113 When William II died
115 Singer Janis
117 Victor at Tiberias: 1187
120 Mediocore
121 II CHRONICLES 33:22
125 Grail of the "ankles"
128 Clunk; clammer
129 Subject in H.S.
130 Verdi's Ethiopian king
133 " — " — " —
137 Fall of hockey fame
140 Tissue layers
143 Comedian
144 LEVITICUS 25:35
148 Caucho
149 Aged: Abbr.
150 Black haws
151 Bumblebee
152 Face value
153 Diving duck
154 Clouds
155 Mideast rep.
156 Shea player

- DOWN
1 Univ. degrees
2 O'Casey
3 Burp-gun
4 Copper-tin alloy
5 — floss
6 Jacksonville-Tampa dir.
7 Home of Tennyson's Elaine
8 Inert medication
9 Very well, in Verona
10 Norms: Abbr.
11 Indonesia's
12 Yale fuel
13 Sea urchins
14 Race-starting words
15 Golfer Jerry
16 Moreno of the Pirates
17 They're hot at Belmont
18 PSALMS 26:1
20 Amazon dolphin

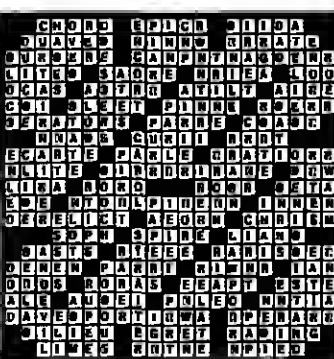
- DOWN
21 Pound words
22 Stanky and Ort
23 Veneer-shaping sheet
30 Georgia or Texas
32 One of three squares
34 In company with
36 Crimea's locale
37 Cheat on a check
38 Mongolia's — Bator
39 Fujii's topper
41 Aides to execs.
42 Scotties' garb
43 Trolley's relative
44 Recede
45 " — Hear a Waltz?"
48 Burdette of diamond fame
49 Part of simian motto
52 Soon
55 " — Na Na" of TV

- DOWN
57 Center, for example
58 White (termitic)
61 " — on first?"
63 Shensi province capital
64 Author Sholem
65 Confused
66 GENESIS 31:28
71 Hogarth's made progress
72 North Sea
73 Steelite
74 Exchange premium
75 Flamboyant puffery
76 Between rg. and lg.
77 Kind of carrier
79 Tee precursor
83 Sound from Grimalkin
84 Island of Corsica

- DOWN
85 A Dafes charge, for short
87 Portia tree
88 Like Bani-Sadr
89 Tarantoon
92 Savoyard
94 Opp. of Down
95 Artistic trunks
99 Norman and King
100 Farm machine, for short
101 Japanese carp
103 What a ewe grew
104 Otherwise
105 Cars of the 20's
106 Rad. x 2
107 Firing-range word
111 Hammerstein
112 — — — — —
114 Grimm opiece
116 Most precise
118 — all
119 Marveit at
122 Barbara and Clara

- DOWN
123 "O Canada," for one
124 Dice or place
126 Fragrant compounds
127 Actor Howard
131 Natives of: Suffix
132 Lon — of Cambodia
133 Dinner beginner
134 Author
135 Sverve
136 Table d' —
138 — double, corrida music
139 Sonoran stewpot
141 Throat-clearer's sound
142 Ireland, to a Gael
145 Big Detroit org.
146 March 15, in Milano
147 Colo. time

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions for various locations like ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, etc.

BOOKS

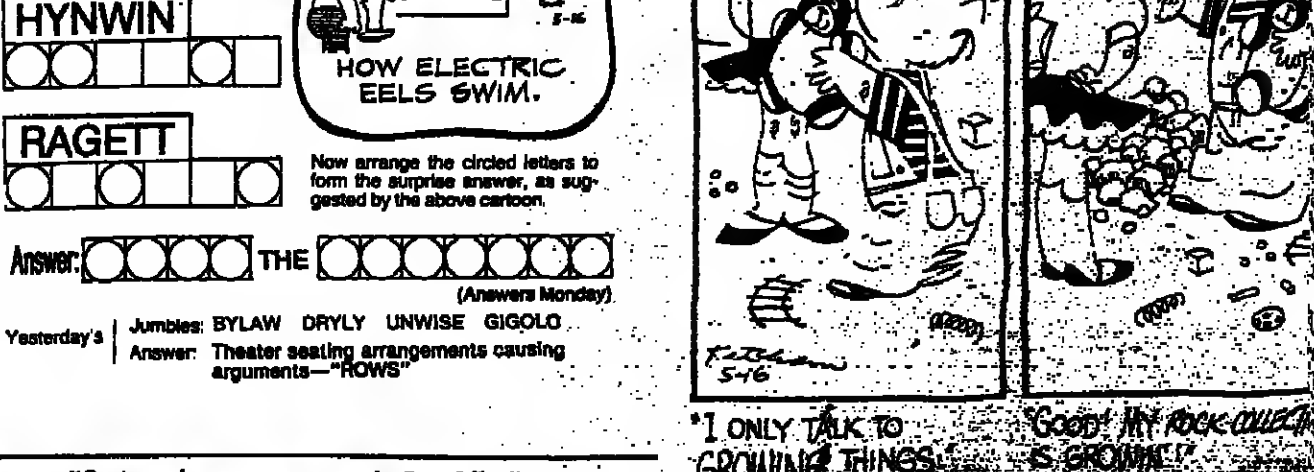
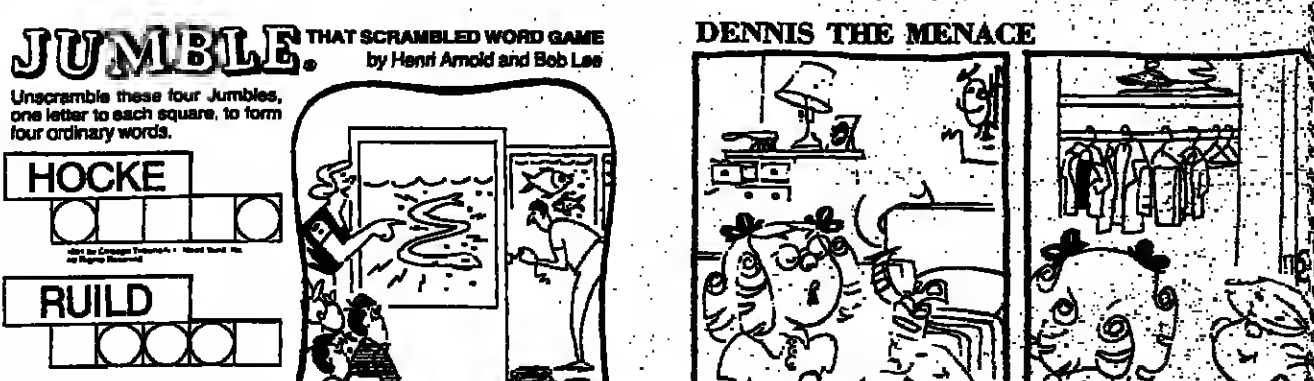
THE MIND MURDERS By Janwillem van de Wetering. Houghton Mifflin. 186 pp. \$9.95.
FREE FALL IN CRIMSON By John D. MacDonald. Harper and Row. 246 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard
WE'RE back, with Janwillem van de Wetering in the underworld of Amsterdam as seen through Buddhist goggles. Our policemen, once again, are Grijpstra and De Gier. Of course, De Gier will tell Grijpstra: "There is nothing more glorious than zero, adjutant. You can multiply it at will, you can divide it at will, and it will always be the same. We can lose ourselves in nothing and go as far as we like; we'll never hit the end of it."

And yet both De Gier and Grijpstra "move in empty space." The streets they patrol are full of "gaping holes," into which automobiles and human bodies disappear. Their suspects move in a "horifying circle." A morgue attendant feeds off the ghosts of the dead by hiding inside "a transparent insubstantial egg." They are informed, "Everything is hollow, filled with air." Even a doll is hollow: "When I scratched its face and tore its clothes, it wasn't there."

What is outside the circle, the glorious zero? Various characters speak: "To know that you have nothing can be encouraging." And, "Without obstructions one can see far." And, "You have an insufficiency, adjutant, you have a nothing obscured by shapes." And, "It was meant to be a trap, but I hadn't learned yet how to be caught in order to become free." Finally, "I've never accepted the chaos. Perhaps I should."

A policeman is not permitted to accept chaos. Grijpstra, De Gier and the commissaris are trying in "The Mind Murders" to make sense of a missing wife and her equally missing household furniture, a dead bird dealer and haunted saloon, a masked motorcycle rider, the world of publishing and the right of life. There are also references to "the Barlo of Tibetan migrants" and "the Great Clearing." Meanwhile, De Gier has given up cigarettes, and the people he meets have names like Fortune, Titania, Carate, Ketchup and the Other Son of God.



RADIO NEWSCASTS

VOICE OF AMERICA
The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods in different world zones.
Suggested frequencies:
Western Europe: KHz 15.245, 7.225, 4.066, 5.995, 3.976, 1.977, 7.720, 9.206, 1.296 in the 17.1, 41.1, 49.3, 54.7, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 2.99 (medium wave), 25.3, 30.2 and 221 (medium wave) meter bands.
Middle East: KHz 15.245, 11.915, 9.746, 7.306, 4.046, 1.260 in the 17.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.7, 228 meter bands.
East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17.280, 17.246, 15.276, 11.746, 9.776, 26.000, 6.110 and 1.575 in the 14, 14.9, 17.4, 25.3, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 meter bands.
South Asia: KHz 21.646, 17.246, 15.206, 11.915, 9.746, 7.105 in the 13.9, 14.9, 19.7, 25.3, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.
Africa: KHz 26.490, 21.640, 17.270, 15.270, 11.915, 9.776, 7.306, 4.046, 1.260 in the 11.5, 13.8, 14.8, 17.4, 25.3, 30.7, 41.7, 49.2, 25.3 meter bands.
BBC WORLD SERVICE
Broadcasts of 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1400, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All Times GMT).

Wife Claims Divorce Writer Used Dirty Trick From His Book on Her

PHOENIX — On the jacket of his book "Divorce Dirty Tricks," Robert Morrison says he has tried most of the tricks in three divorces. His latest mate won't dispute the point.
Sean Patricia Morrison has filed suit here for \$1.5 million as her share of community property that includes yachts, cars and jewelry. Mrs. Morrison claims her husband deceived her about the value of the property and persuaded her to sign a document giving up almost everything.

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International Herald Tribune
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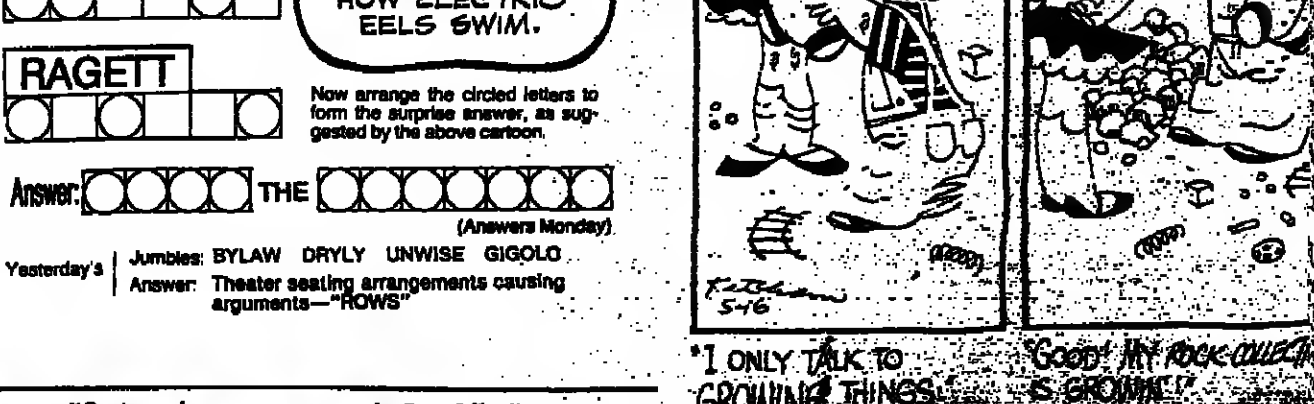
Covent Garden Loses Grant

LONDON — The Greater London Council, newly controlled by the Labour Party, will scrap a £200,000 grant (about \$1.05 million) to the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and redirect the money to "more hard-pressed" causes, officials announced Thursday. The money was promised to the Royal Opera House by the council when it was under Conservative Party control.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
HOCKE
RUID
HYNWIN
RAGETT
ANSWER: HOCKEY, RUID, HYNWIN, RAGETT

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper in the Post Office."







